Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Repudiates ante money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 135 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 74 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
21st March	Bremen	11,549 extra.
27th "	Morea*	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April	Kashmir	8849
7th "	Konigin Luise	10,795 extra
14th "	Kalyan	9997
17th "	Manora	7868
24th "	Khivat	8947
1st May	Nardinia	8550
8th "	Margua	8,258

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
27th "	Pentakotta	No. 3, Victoria Dock. Basrah at 10 a.m. No. 10 Alexandra Dock.
28th "	Karapara	Beira and South Africa 11 a.m. Mole.
31st "	Lhasa	Arrangt direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Comedano Maru	T. Miyanari	5154	14th Mar.	23rd March.
Koyei Maru	T. Iwashima	4739	20th Mar.	1st April.
Tokumi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Sanno Maru	Y. Niahi	3441	30th Mar.	4th April.
Fukukai Maru	..	..	6th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	3880	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shingo Maru	S. Ishiyama	12th Mar	27th Mar.	Japan
Indus Maru	R. Yano	25th Mar.	6th Apl.	"
Java Maru	S. Kimura	8th Mar.	26th Mar	"
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	21st Mar.	1st Apl	"
Kokuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	5th April	6th April	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th Apl	22nd Apl.	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Fort, Bombay.
Siam Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggre gate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in ESTABLISHED 1887.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 35,800,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Ayres, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Port Box No. 124,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Baru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kelantan)	Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills, and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gaian	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen	3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen	2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen	6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

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Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
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Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCB CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooriee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

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Secretaries and Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretar.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15	0	0 each
Georgette Hats	— —	at ,,	15	0	0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0	,,
Tameshanta Hats	— at Rs.	10 & ,,	12	8	0 ,,

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

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AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

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G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisny and Billard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 5

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No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

To-day only at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE THE TIME

"MAHABHARATA"

To-day at 4 p.m.

FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

"With the Empire's Fighters"

ONE LAST CHANCE TO-NIGHT!

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers offer their supremely wonderful Fox Film

ALADDIN

AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

to their patrons positiveiy for the Last Time this Evening at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

All the Ten Parts will be screened in all the 4 Shows.

The Whole Film—the Picture entire—from beginning to end—12,000 feet!

Here's a golden opportunity for those who have lagged behind hitherto, and for those who ardently crave to see once more this Mighty Picture in toto.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Mark our usual rates for to-day: Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class 12 annas; Upper Class 8 annas; Second Class 6 annas; Third Class 2 annas.

You are absolutely enamoured of the very name of

WILLIAM FOX

And when yet a Third Two-Week Fox Super-Production is announced, you naturally prick up your ears!

NOW LISTEN:—This is the verdict of that Supreme Authority, the "Encyclopedia Britannica" about the World-famous Immortal Story of Victor Hugo—

"LES MISERABLE"

"LES MISERABLE," the greatest epic and dramatic work of fiction ever created or conceived; the epic of a soul transfigured and redeemed, purified by heroism and glorified through suffering; the tragedy and comedy of life at its darkest and its brighest, of humanity at its best and at its worst.

WILLIAM FARNUM

the greast living Star for the interpretation of Life's Dark and Dismal Side in Motion Pictures, plays here the Hero, and makes a living breathing until of the flotsam of Society in this

STUPENDOUS SCREEN TARGEDY.

Yes!—Remember, it is

Commenciug To-morrow.

"Les Miserable"

Another Wonder-Film by **William Fox**—the most melodramatic of all Victor Hugo's great melodramas. —11 parts—12000 feet. Opening 6 parts the first week.

Les Miserables is thel wonder picture of the cinema age. It is the masterpiece, not only of Fox Film Corporation, but of the entire motion plcture industry. Just as Victor Hugo's Les Miserables is the brightest gem of literature, so, too, is William Fox's film-production the brightest gem of the screen.

MIND YOU! "Cieop tra" dealt with Ancient History,—"Aladdiu" dealt with the Magic Lamp—"Les Miserable" deals with Social Problems. The stamp of Fox's genius is there, the hall-mark of Fox efficiency, of course. is there; but it is quite a departure from the preceding sister Films you have seen during the past one month and a half.

ATTENTION !!!

Before taking your eyes off from this spot we draw your attention to the fac that

The First Show This Week

will start at 4-45 daily instead of 5-15, when in addition to the Second Instalment the First also will be Screened for the benifit of those Patrons who have missed the First Three Episodes last week of the

Thundering Vitagraph Serial

THE Woman IN THE Web

It's our offer—are you going to accept it ?

No advance in prices for this double bill, Remember it is 4-45 show only: Other regular shows at 7-0. 8-45. and 10-30.

The Majestic.

(Tram Terminus Girgaum).

Perils of Thunder Mountain?

VITAGRAPH'S LATEST & NEWEST SERIAL

STARRING

Antoneo Moreno and Carol HOLLOWAY

Romance of Passionate Love,

Danger & Daredevilry.

Howling Lions and Circus Queens.

BIG CENTURY WILD ANIMAL COMEDY

TOPICAL BUDGET

full of Great events in the World.

GLOBE CINEMA,

Sandhurst Road, West.

Shows at: 7,, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ART MUST SET OFF—NOT SPOIL—THE GRACE IN NATURE

IF

You want to realise this truth do not fail to see

Patankar, Friends & Cos'.

SUPERB NEW PRODUCTION OF

"SHAKUNTALA"

AT THE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

from coming Saturday the 27th

AND

you will know how the harmony in nature visualized by Art can make nature's grace more graceful. How the same can be spoiled you already know. Proprietors of other show houses should not hesitate because one show house has caught the time by forelock. Sugar is sweet even if tasted a thousand times.

For bookings apply direct to:—

PATANKAR, FRIENDS & Co.,

257, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, No. 3.

Telephone No. 1555. Cable Address:—"FEEDER," Bombay.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

Presents.

The Great filmusical Comedy Sensation:

OH BOY!

GIRLS AND GINGER

is the keynote to this breezy, buoyant, bubbling outbursts of merriment of sixty minutes of fun and frivolity with Creighton Hale The debonair boy and June Caprice—in the world the only girl.

PATHE REVUE

AN EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSING FEATURE.

IMPERIAL ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Daily at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

FROM SATURDAY 27th

"SHAKUNTALA"

Produced by

PATANKAR FRIENDS & CO.

AT THE IMPERIAL

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30, p. m,

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company of First Class Artistes presenting the

LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Fri. & To-morrow Sat. 26th &27th

"Lord Richard in the Pantry"

Sunday 28th

Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

"The Naughty Wife"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NO CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 P, M.

FROM SATURDAY 27th

"SHAKUNTALA."

Produced by

Patankar, Friends & Co.

AT THE IMPERIAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

Last Night of Popular Picture Programme

To-day at 6-30. & 10 p.m.

The six-reel Triangle Special Photoplay

"TOTON."

Conflicting emoticns battle for supremacy in an Apache's sensitive personality. as the sweet sentiments of love for a helpless mite of humanity call forth the fire of love from even a crlminal.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing from 15th April.

15th—AIDA	23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—FAUST	24th—IL TROVATORE
17th—LA TOSCA	25th—PEARL FISHERS
18th—CARMEN	26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
19th—RIGOLETTO	27th—LA JUIVE
20th—LA BOHEME	28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
21st—MIGNON	29th—DEMON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.	

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2.

Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Season Tickets for the above Operas can be Booked at a Reduction of 15 %

Plan Opened at S. Rose & Co.,

THE EMPIRE

Special Show for Schools and Colleges at 4 p. m.

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd.

Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD

The MAN who actually faced death to take the Film—

WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

The Greatest of All War Films.

(In aid of the Imperial Relief Fund.)

Popular Prices.

Booking at S. Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m.

after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

In aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

BY APPOINTMENT

A "Little BOVRIL"

Keeps the Doctor away

GROSSMITH'S

"GOLDEN STILL"

Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,

Distillers of Perfumes,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phal-Nana, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.

WEST END

"SOWAR" WRIST WATCH

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

ORDINARY STYLE

NICKEL SILVER..Rs. 37
STERLING " .. " 45

EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

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373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NEW PATENT STYLE.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTORS—To raze the building No. 93, Girgaon Back Road and remove the materials. Should apply personally before 5th April at SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS, Marwari Bazar. 9655

LOST.

LOST.—Two blue prints of ships between Churchgate Station and Head Telegraph Office. If finder communicates to THOS. RAQUINX, Mukha Building, Byculla will get reward. 9734

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

TO MOTORISTS!—Register your cars and cycles for the monthly Auction Sale on 11th April, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LTD., Grant Road, Bombay. 9672

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, well up in Joint-Stock Co.'s work. State lewest salary required to Agent, ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD., Rotlam, C.I. 9688

WANTED.—A LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of typing. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 303, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9724

WANTED.—An experienced BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT. Salary upto Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9723

WANTED—An experienced HEAD CLERK and a CLERK. Apply with testimonials to CHOONILAL HARILAL and CO., 16-18, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. 9626

WANTED—Competent COMPOUNDERS for a charitable Dispensary. Morning hours only. Apply Box No. 280, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9681

WANTED—Competent SURVEYORS and DRAUGHTSMAN in a firm of local Architects. Applications stating experience and salary expected should be sent to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9404

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING COPYING and COURT CLERKS and SHORTHAND-TYPIST and TYPIST for a Solicitors office. Please apply stating previous experience and qualifications to Box No. 292, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION WANTED.

A highly qualified England-returned physician will undertake to take the charge of the patients at a Hill-station or abroad. For particulars write to Box No. 297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9700

WANTED.

WANTED—A second-hand BILLIARD TABLE in good condition. For further particulars apply to M. ISMAIL MOTIVALA, Abe Building, 2nd Floor, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 9. 9697

FOR SALE,

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, Charni Road Station. 9273

FOR SALE—One Overland, model 4, quite New Brand ready delivery. Price Rs. 4,000. Apply Box No. 308, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9741

FOR SALE.—A Ch. Cb. G., 7 years, 14—3½ height, a strong and quiet saddle horse, fast and showy. Price Rs. 500. What offer? Apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Fort. 9733

MAKE it a point whenever you are in need of any kind of Stationary, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, BRUSHES, etc., received by the last English Mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONARY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.—Very extensive LAND, suitable for industrial purposes. (Factory Agricultural, etc.), near Thana Creek, reached by Pacca Road. Now available for sale. Purchasers need apply to Box No. 293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9718

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SHIPPERS and others concerned are hereby informed that a fire was discovered in No. 1 Hold of s. s. "Shingo Maru," lying in No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock, at 6 o'clock this morning and it was promptly extinguished at 7 a.m., the same day. The extent of damages have not yet been ascertained but due intimation of the same will be given to those interested as soon as possible.

K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Bombay, 25th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that share certificate No. 4243 standing on my name in the Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Mills Co., Ltd., is missing and that if anybody deals with that No. of share certificate will do at his own risk.

LALDAS CHHAGANLAL PATWARI.

Bombay, 25th March, 1920. 9737

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 259, Advt. ept., "Bombay Chronicle."

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

BEDFORD Cord Khaki Flannelette Fannels, Towelling cloth, Drill Khaki, Puggree cloth, Union Blanket cloth, Blue Dungaree Cloth, Putto cloth, Mosquito Netting, Foot bandages, Bleached Nainsook, Blankets cotton, Blankets woollen, Striped cloth, Blue Serge, Khaki Serge, Sewing Cotton, Khaki Webbing and Tape, also Kit bags, Mittens, Socks, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth Brushes, Clasp Knives, Table Knives, Spoons, Forks Buttons, Chinese cooly kits, and Sewing Machines.

Are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the under-

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY (Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Custom House, Ballard Pier,
BOMBAY.

9639

NOTICE.

SALE OF KALIMPONG EMBROIDERY in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, TO-DAY the 26th March. Hours of sale, 11 to 1 and 5 to 8.

The sale is in aid of St. Andrew's Colonia Homes, Kalimpong, and will be conducted by the Bombay (St. Andrew's Church) Branch of the Church of Scotland Woman's Guild. 9687

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1920 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1920, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon instead of at 10-30 o'clock as previously proclaimed.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

9719

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.,
(Incorporated in England.)
of 105, VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER LONDON,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE of Surplus and overseason goods commences on the 29th instant, and will continue throughout the month of April. 9674

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three COMPOUNDERS, one for hospital work, two as disinfectors for duty at the Pilgrim Camp at Kamaran. The appointments will last for about four months. Selected candidates will have to start at short notice and will be provided with free passage and quarters.

Applicants should apply with testimonials stating terms to—

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT
to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay
Poona.

9689

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOUR SHARE CERTIFICATES of the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 2990, 2979, 2978, and 3046 and standing in the name of Bai Divali, widow of Ambalal Naranbhai are LOST or MISPLACED. Any person having any claim on the same should intimate the same to the Manager of the said Company at the Company's Registered Office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which new certificates will be issued to the abovementioned owner. 9729

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. A. R. PEREIRA has contracted to sell the land as specified below in the village of Gondovli, Taluka Salsette, District Thana to the Undersigned. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his office at No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

Dated at Bombay, the 26th of March 1920.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Area A. G.	Thoka. Rs.
372	57	5	0-14	2-8
376	57	12-15	0-9½	1-12
443	56	"	0-5	1-0

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
9726

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE public are informed that on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 27th instant, the following Roads and area will be closed to all vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 7-30 a.m. and 1030 a.m.:—

Hornby Road in front of the Victoria Terminus Station,
Waudby Road,
Mayo Road, North of Churchgate Street,
Churchgate Street, West of Mayo Road,
Queen's Road, North of Churchgate Street,
Sandhurst Bridge,
Chowpatty
Walkeshwar Road, between Chowpatty and Government House Lower Gate,

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1920. 9735

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "INDUS MARU" having arrived from Japan via Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C., Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to ze sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Bombay, 25th March, 1920.

CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS AMENDED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended up to the 31st December, 1919, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 3rd day of May, 1920, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the portion of the public street known as Fort Street, between Modi Street and Mint Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 23rd day of April 1920.

AG. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the City of Bombay.

9730

THE BOMBAY BRUSH MF LTD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on 6th April, 1920, in the Co.'s registered office at 2-30 (Standard Time) to pass the following resolutions.

(1) That in view of the delay in obtaining the Court's Sanction to the proposed reduction of capital of the company, it is hereby resolved that the assets, goodwill, and liabilities of the Company be made over to the New Bombay Brush Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the terms that each share-holder shall be given two fully paid up shares of Rs. 10 each in the said New Bombay Brush Mfg. Co., Ltd.

(2) For the purpose of giving effect to the above resolution, it is hereby resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

PRANJIVANDAS & CO.,
Agents.

17/18, Elphinston Circle,
26/3/20. 9738

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices commence from June, 1920.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseers Class must have passed one of the following examinations:—

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School Leaving examination, under conditions prescribed in rule 17 of the Regulations issued by the Joint Examination Board which reads as follows:—

"A candidate who produces a certificate from the Head Master of a registered School showing that he possesses a satisfactory knowledge of Geography and who passes the School Leaving Examination in English, Arithmetic and History shall be qualified for Government service provided that he also passes at the same examination or within two years in a Vernacular and any two of the following subjects, namely, Algebra and Geometry, Elementary Science, Book Keeping and Commercial Correspondence. Shorthand and Typewritin and (in the case of girls) Domestic Science."

(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(6) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices takes place on the 14th June, 1920, at 10 a.m.

Applications with one rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent on or before 31st May, 1920.

R. S. CREE BROWN,
Ag. Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 24th March, 1920. 9730

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his Office for the supply in the alternative for a period of one year or for a period of three years (the choice of the period to be finally fixed resting with the Schools Committee) from 1st May, 1920, of School furniture comprising Section (A) Wooden furniture, (B) Physical exercise articles, (C) Clocks, (D) Drinking Vessels &c., on Wednesday the 7th April, 1920, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (B.T.) No. tenders will be received thereafter. Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned. They may be for one or more Sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each Section and the rates for the two periods of one and three years should be shown distinctly.

2. Printed Forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Marathi School Building (situated at Carnac Road) from the 30th March, 1920.

3. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to make deposits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 200, Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 for Sections A, B, C and D, respectively.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 to be returned, if the tender is not accepted.

5. There is no undertaking to accept the lowest tender.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Bombay. 9743

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SA KESHAV ANOPCHAND MARWADI, of Malad, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, has contracted to sell to my client SHETH RUNCHHODDAS TRICUMJEE JEEWANDAS, of Versova, the belowmentioned property free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, claim, property or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, partnership, possession, sale, share, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, at the expiry of that period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground, situate at Daravli Taluka, Salsette, Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, and standing in the names of Keshav Satraji, Keshav Anopji, Dipchand Nawlaji, Dipchand Nemaji, Nemichand Kapurchand, and Patres Saloo Folgat in the Books of Revenue of the village of Daravli, and bearing the following description:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Palai No.	Area Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
1	4	..	0-25½	5 0 0
7	6	..	0-1	0 1 0
11	3	..	0-36	2 4 10
11	6	..	0-30½	6 0 0
17	1	..	0-14	1 4 0
..	4	..	1-25	9 0 0
13	8	..	0-10	0 2 0
18	2	..	0-3	0 2 0
24	4	..	0-10½	1 8 0
32	1	..	1-8½	8 8 0

And all which above property is in the possession of the said Keshav Anopchand as partner and wehiwatdar (manager) of the firm of Dipchand Nawlaji and Company.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1920.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil High Court.

9708

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL RY. COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

PROCESSION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY ALONG QUEENS ROAD ON SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH.

THE Public are informed that on the occasion of the Procession of His Excellency the Viceroy along Queens Road on SATURDAY morning March 27th, it will be necessary to keep the Railway between Church Gate and Grant Road stations clear of all trains. The Procession is expected to occupy Queens Road between 9 and 9-30 a.m. No trains will therefore leave Colaba after 8-45 until the Procession has passed Charni Road station, and no trains will proceed from Grant Road to Colaba until the Procession has left Queens Road.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March, 1920. 9742

SALES BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

30, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 28TH MARCH 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 28th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Janjira Chambers," Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable made to order household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, tapestry drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, writing tables, rich cabbe ornaments, carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstands, sofas, aluminum utensils, etc.

The property of C. M. Henson Esq., Deputy Secretary Bombay Port Trust and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 26th March 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from The Medical Storekeeper to Government Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction This Day, FRIDAY, 26th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opp. Byculla Club the following goods:

A quantity of Unserviceable Stores, Empty Tins, Packing cases, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 26th March 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

In Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 1359 BAGS HOUSEHOLD WHEAT FLOUR.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Prince of Wales Flour Mill at Upper Duncan Road by order of Seth Megnji Moorji the Proprietor of the said Flour Mill and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Damodar Lakhmichand:—
359 bags household wheat flour watch brand.

On account and at the risk of Dwarkadas Brijvallabhdas Parekh:—
500 bags household wheat flour watch brand.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Vithaldas Damodardas & Co.:—
500 bags household wheat flour watch brand.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASK ALIZERINE COLOUR.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Nagersoth Sons, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rokeby & Co.

1 cask alizorine colour Red Paste I. P. 20 per cent.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1920.

15 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. Delivered Free aboard Steamer any home Port. Safe delivery guaranteed. Remittance MEAD

"Coventry Flyers"
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Free Wheels, Coaster Hub Brakes, B.S.A. Speed Gears.

Lowest Wholesale Expert Factory Prices

Tyres and Accessories half usual prices. Write for Free Art Catalogue and Special offer of sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Incorporated, Dept. 367, BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

For Catalogues apply COUTTS & Co., Dept. 367, P.O. Box 249, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DONGRE'S Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

The intending purchasers of grass, jute, gunny bags and furniture, etc., will be conveyed to Belapur and Sheva and brought back by the steam launch "Jalna", which will start from the Prince's Dock Station bungalow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, respectively.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. AT BHANDUP.

Auction Sale of the Insolvents' Grass, Jute, Gunny Bags and a Large Quantity of Jute and Articles, Concerning the Salt Pans, Lying and Being at Bhandup, Belapur and Sheva and also one Prow Lying and Being at Chany Bunder at Thana.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc L. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents, Khanderao Bhikhoy Khan-Saheb and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following goods on the days, times and places mentioned as below:—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at "Arthur" Office at Bhandup, the following:—

A large quantity of salt, gunny bags and other articles concerning the salt pans, as well as safe, mehta box, almirah, chairs, copper pots, etc.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 27th March, 1920, at 12 a.m. (S. T.), at "Trafalgar" Office at Belapur, the following:—

A large quantity of salt, gunny bags, prows, boats and other articles concerning the salt pans, such as wooden and iron stools, bench, cupboard, almirah, chairs, bullock carts, big scale, weights, shovel, per pots, bullocks, aberahs, straw, etc.

N.B.—The intending purchasers are requested to go to the aforesaid respective places for inspection, where the prows, boats, gunny bags, salt, etc., are lying before the sale.

Auction Sale of 100 Cases Royal Crispe Whisky and 181 Cases Red Seal Whisky, by James Martin and Co.

Under instructions from the Office mentioned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Bonded Warehouse at Customs House, Bund Road, the following consignment consisting of:—

A. A. and Co.—S: H. S. K. and Co.—
164 cases Royal George Whisky strength 1.98 F. G.; 1.49 P. G.; by James Martin and Co.

A. A. and Co.—S: H. S. K. and Co.—
184 cases Red Seal Whisky strength 1.75 F. G.; 1.45 P. G.; by James Martin and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES ILLUMINATION STRIPS, LARGE QUANTITY OF SUNDRY ARTICLES AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF OLD IRON, ETC.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer to Government Public Works Department, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on Saturday the 10th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at "Il Palazzo" 32 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Sea Road, a large stock of electrical goods such as:—

Silk shades, illumination strips, show lamps, switches, plugs of all sorts, fittings, gears, controllers, auto transformers, overhead line materials, iron sheets, bolts and a very large quantity of screws, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHIKARPUR IN DISTRICT SUKKUR.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc L. Kemp Esq. The Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Gulbandas Vadhuram Multani and others trading as Mulchand Tillumal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on Sunday the 18th day of April 1920 on the premises at Shikarpur and at the times mentioned against the respective lots, all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following properties.

LOT NO. 1 AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS:—A residential house situated at Shikarpur, Registration district Shikarpur, district Sukkur, inside the Lakhigate, in the Hamlet of Makhan, together with the permanent structures thereon and bounded on the east by a drain, a platform and a water spout of the said house, and a joint court yard from the Haveli in front of the outer door, on the west by the house of Harismal grocer, on the north by the house of Malchand son of Tillumal and his brothers and on the south by the house of Sobhraj Makhija.

LOT NO. 2 AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS:—A residential house situated in the town of Shikarpur, Registration district of Shikarpur, district Sukkur, inside the Nowshera gate, near the wall of the Fort, together with buildings thereon, consisting of two rooms, a varandah and a court yard on the ground floor, parapet walls on the upper floor and a well, has its own exclusive walls on the eastern, southern and western sides and on the north on the east by the house now belonging to Seth Milkiram and others, on the west by the house originally belonging to Wahid Bux Bahooja, which has now been purchased by Udhoomal on the north by a public road, a door, water spouts and a water drain of the house hereby conveyed and on the south by a door of the house hereby conveyed, a platform and a Municipal road.

LOT NO. 3 AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS:—A residential shop, permanent buildings thereon situated at Shikarpur, sub-Registration district Shikarpur, district Sukkur, near the gate known Otari Pir Sahib Mata Mahyandas, consisting of a room, a shop, a platform on the ground floor and a room, a hall and a court yard on the first floor and admeasuring on the east 21'—6" bounded by the shop of Ramomal Balkar, on the west 29'—6" and bounded by the building of Sulik weaver, north 16'—6" and bounded by the building of Girdharmal and on the south 18'—6" and bounded by a public road going to Lakhisar from the east, the entrance of the shop, a water spout and the platform of the above shops. The measurements of the platform being as follows:—on the east 1'—2" west 2'—9" north 16'—6" and south 12'—6" the breadth thereof in the centre being 2'—6".

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1920.

The Subscription List is now open and will be closed on the 15th April, 1920, or earlier as the Directors May Decide.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Hattersley Mill Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Capital - - - - Rs. 15,00,000

Divided into 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above Shares, 2,300 Shares are to be issued and credited as paid up and the remaining Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows :—

Rs. 30 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION

Rs. 30 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT

And the balance as and when required by calls to be made by the Directors.

DIRECTORS.

SIR SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA, KT., Broker, Apollo Street, Bombay.
THE HON'BLE MR. PHIROZE C. SETHNA, O.B.E., Merchant, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
MR. T. V. BADDELEY, Merchant, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW, Solicitor, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

ALLEN BROS. & CO., (INDIA), LTD., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LONDON AGENTS.

ALLEN BROS. & CO., LTD., 14, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, London.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & CO. Grahams Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co., No. 54, Esplanade Rad, Bombay.

Prospectus.

This Company has been formed to erect in Bombay a Mill for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton, Worsted, Linen and Silk narrow-width fabrics of every description, comprising lampwicks, putties, charpoy webbing, trace and belt webbings, insulating tapes, etc. etc.

The Company has purchased from the well-known firm of George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley, England, the machinery of a mill containing 3056 shuttles, with all the necessary machinery for winding, beaming, dyeing, finishing and making up, all specially designed for the production of narrow-width fabrics of every description ranging from ½" to 4" wide, together with, if desired, the gearing, shafting and moors at present employed in driving the plant.

The greater part of the machinery was made and erected during the War by Messrs George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., at the request of the Government, and employed exclusively for the manufacture of narrow-width fabrics for the Allied armies.

To-day Messrs. George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., faced with an immense demand throughout the world, for their Textile Machinery, require the Mill for extension, and the Company has been fortunate enough to secure a ready-made and complete plant, unique of its kind, and capable of an immense production of the narrow-width woven fabrics in general use. The prices agreed to be paid to Messrs. George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., amount to £53,000 or thereabouts, and it has been agreed with them that in satisfaction of a part of such price, viz. £24,000, they are to be allotted 2,000 shares in the Company credited as fully paid up.

The minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment is 1,270 shares, but as the capital now offered for subscription has been underwritten, the directors will proceed to allotment at once.

The shares have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of 3 per cent on the amount thereof, and such commission is payable by the Company.

BRITISH AMERICAN ADVERTISINGS Co., BOMBAY.

Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. are to pay the preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and floating of the Company down to the time when it becomes entitled to commence business, exclusive of the underwriting commission above-mentioned, and the estimated amount thereof is Rs. 5,000.

The following contracts have been entered into :—

(1) An Agreement dated the 22nd day of March 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. of the other part, whereby the latter have been appointed Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years and thereafter until they resign at a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 per mensem and a commission of 10 % on the net profits.

(2) An Agreement dated the 22nd day of March 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. of the other part, whereby the Company has agreed to allot to the said Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. 300 shares of Rs. 100 each credited as fully paid up in consideration of the services rendered by the said Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. in promoting the Company and securing the above machinery for the Company and in consideration of their agreeing to pay the preliminary expenses.

Mr. T. V. Baddeley, one of the directors of the Company, is a member of Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a director is to be the holding of 100 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of every director is to be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 as the directors may fix for every meeting of the board attended by him. And further, if any director is called upon to perform extra services, the Company is to remunerate the director so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the directors.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above contracts can be inspected at the office of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed at the foot of the prospectus, and forms part of it.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus, and sent to the Company's Agents, together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1920.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO
THE DIRECTORS OF
THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Agents, Messrs. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LD., the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 30 per share on shares in the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's prospectus dated the day of 1920 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of Rs. 30/ per share on allotment and the balance as and when called; and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

It is understood that the Company may issue a certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Description .....
Date .....
Usual Signature .....

The Hattersley Mill Company, Limited.

:o:

RECEIPT.

RECEIVED this.....day of.....192o
of Mr. .....
the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 30
per share upon.....shares in the above named Company.

FOR THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

(This receipt should be preserved to be exchanged for the shares certificate when ready.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3116 of 1919 Balabhai Hurgowan v. Chundulal Chimanlal and pursuant to the order of the High Court dated the 19th March 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Lots of sundry piecegoods such as silk pieces, saltrus dhoties etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKING, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, BRACES, HANDKERCHIEVES, AMERICAN GARTER, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order and on account of the concerned.

3 cases 68 by 69 drawers in boxes.
1 cases No. 3006 stockings about 189 dozes and about 51 boxes, 18 by 26 black shirts.
3 cases stockings in bundles 6 different sizes also garter Bristols and handkerchieves.
1 case stockes No. 9 G, 11 and 12 G., 3807 and 3796 braces in boxes, handkerchieves in boxes No. 1418-1413/14, 1406—7 and 9.
1 case American Garter in boxes and socks in boxes.
12 cases Reliance Garter in boxes, handkerchieves in boxes, Drawers, etc.
1 case shirts by size 40 inches, 34-36 inches; socks No. 7419, black tonin and skin colour.
1 case stockings khaki, twels 35 by 70 and Drawers No. 68 by 69 in boxes.
2 cases shirts black size 38 by 44 inches Drawers 21 by 22 inches, socks, etc.
1 case shirts, twels, handkerchief Drawers, hoods, braces, American Garters, silk socks, silk handkerchieves, socks, shockings, etc.

The above will be sold in separate lots to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH MOTOR CAR.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

One 15-20 H. P. 4 cylinder, Humber Car, Bosch Magneto, zenith carburettor, lately overhauled, in running order.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 2-30 (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parade, Colaba, (on the sea side), very large and handsome teak and blackwood and carved household furniture, by order of Canji and others, rich glass and silverware, best plated and silverware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich carpets, table ornaments, electric fans, and table lamps and fans, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—Contd.

valuable books, one large screen with hand painted panels by Devji Canji, rich oil paintings, one sweet tone folding harmonium under plate glass show, one cottage piano, rich marble figures, with pedestals, one large double door iron safe on stand by Chubb and Sons, single and double bedstead, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box, meat safes, cane chairs, wall clocks, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of Daoodbhoy Nency, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandra, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, meatsafe, icebox, rich Persian, and Brussels carpets, one gent's and lady's saddles by Davis London, etc., etc., the property of G. R. Webb, Esq., Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 4th April next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Datoobhoy Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, next to the Young Women Christian Association, the very valuable drawing, dining and bedroom solid English oak furniture by Maple and Co., such as dining table with 6 dining room chairs, side board with drawers and cupboards, deep spring Chesterfield sofa, lady's walnut writing table, upholstered wicker chairs, with covers, English white enamel twin iron bed-steads, with horse hair and spring mattresses, all by Maple and Co., London, also furniture by John Roberts, such a walnut octagone, inlaid table chippendale cabinet, carved mahogany chair, walnut, table, large hanging wardrobes with mirror panel, wardrobe with shelves, mahogany ice chest, Maple and Co., and Tho. Goods and Co., London, such as breakfast, dinner and tea sets, dessert sets, glassware, crockware, refriegerator, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of C. A. Russ, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and property on view four days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT RIDG ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th April at 8 a.m., and 4-30 p.m. and on THURSDAY, the 8th idem at 8 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Aucton, at the "Ridge", Malabar Hill, the very valuable choice and rare plants, consisting of Palms, Ferns etc., etc.,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

the property of W. S. Milliard Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT MATUNGA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver Appointed in Suit No. 2859 of 1919, Esmail Alla Rakhia vs. Jenubai, widow and pursuant to the consent order dated the 29th January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 13th April, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel land or ground partly of Foras and partly of Pension and Tax tenure together with messuage, tenements or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying at being at Matunga, Bhandarwada in the Eastern side of the Matunga Station, G. I. P. Railway, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration, Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,151 square yards, or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 366-234, and 423, 359, 363, and 370, and 359, 363, and 370, New Nos. 4112, 3901, and 40206, C.B.-218, A-13218, and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2-339, 20-845 and 2A-845, bounded on the east by the property of Gangabai and Luxminarayen Temple, on the West by the property of Waghji Khetsey, on the North, by the property of City Improvement Trust, and Bhagwan Haribhai and on the South by the property of Chotalal and the building wherein are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F. Ward Nos. 7543 (10), 7544 (10), and Street No. 110.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the plaintiff or to Mr. C. P. DeCunha, Solicitor for the Defendant, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1920.

RICE CONTROL.

NO REDUCTION IN RATES AT PRESENT,

The following press note is issued by the Director of Civil Supplies :—

Whereas it has come to the notice of the Director of Civil Supplies that up country buyers are deferring application for rice in the expectation of a reduction in the controlled rates it is hereby notified that no reduction in the controlled rates it is hereby notified that no reduction will be made. Buyers are advised that no licenses for importation of rice for April will be issued. A large amount of the March allotments will probably be diverted to other destinations than Bombay. In view of hese circumstances a shortage before long is probable. They should, therefore, not delay to take up their requirements.

2. All mofussil licensed merchants who apply will be given orders from this office, the minimum order being 200 bags.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

March 25.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 469 for Fully Good Broach April/May, and gradually declined to Rs. 466½, remaining steady at and about this price for some time. After touching Rs. 468 the quotation at 3 p.m. was Rs. 467. There was little further change until the close when the rate was Rs. 466. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 464, declined to Rs. 460, and closed as under.

At the lower rates ruling for ready cotton there has been a better enquiry by exporters. Mills are also buyers.

The settlement rate for Fully Good Bengal March to-day was Rs. 307, and for Fine Oomras March Rs. 412, vide spot quotations given below. This morning the bazaar quotation for Fine Oomras March was Rs. 396, this clearly showing how bears have been trying to depress prices.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	461½
Gully Good M.G. Bengal		March	397
Fine Oomras		May	391
"		March	398
"		May	403

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

SETTLEMENT RATES, 25th MAR. 1920.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		May	310
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	467
" "		July Aug.	464
Fine M.G. Oomras		May	400
" "		July	408
Good Southern		May June	462

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	..	327	307	287	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab..	..	327	307	287	..
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	432	412	387	--	..
Central P. No. 1 ..	482	462	417	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	462	442	467	--	..

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 25th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 4 3 4
Bank Demand	2 4 7 8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	2 4 0
Fcy. Demand	580
American Dollars	240
Hongkong "	226½
Shanghai "	33¾
Japan "	162½
Singapore "	100

Market Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th Mar. 1920.

Cotton	20,276	
Wheat	4,576	Cwts.
Linseed	1,720	"
Rape etc	1,787	"
Gingellyseed	2,028	"
Poppyseed	104	"
Groundnuts	635	"
Castorseed	1,468	"
Rice	66,732	"
Myrabollams	686	"
Cottonseed	14,348	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Grain	1,164	"
Jewar	1,347	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	61	"
Bajree	964	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 25th 6 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	60 0 0	2 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	60 0 0	2 4 0
" Karachi Benga	80 0 0	2 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 4 0
" " Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 4 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 12 0
" " Thin	16 0 0	17 0 0
Linseed, White 85-15	110 0 0	22 0 0
" Gajar 75-25,	106 0 0	..
" Gajar 50-50	98 0 0	..
" Black	93 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 8 0
Groundnuts	85 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 0 0	..
Barley	61 0 0	..
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 8 0
Forward,	Rs As P.	
Wheat April-May	2 4 0	
Linseed May	16 8 3	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bar Gold ready ..... Rs. 23-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/4 3/4.
D. D. on London, 2/5.
Credit 3 Msd./a, 2/6.
D D on France, 595 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd./s, 675 frcs.
T T. on Japan, Rs. 103½.
60 Days sight, Rs 95:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent War Loan, 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long-dated, 69.
4 per cent Port Trust short-dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short-dated 67
4 per cent Municipl short-dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvemen Ttrust long-dated, 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91 to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak on account of bulls unloading their holdings for the April settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—Ahd. Advance 2750, By Cotton 1325, By. Dyeing 3900, By Uniteds 2850, Century 1,250, Cen. India 4345, Colaba 3080, Coorla 2300 N., Crescent 655, Currimbhoy 1130, David 1560, Fazulbhoy 1740 Finlay 1385, Ind. Bleaching 262/8 Ind. Malwa 665, Kastoorchand 2750, Kohinoor 3840 vl. Mad. Mowji 4200, New Great 890 xd, New City 3700 xd., Pearls 1725, Saupari 402/8, Simplex 1155, Standard 3300 N., Swan 1460, Swadeshi 440, Andhra Valley 810 Alcock 1215, By. Burma 775 Bt. Burma Petrol 25, By. Tramway 970, By. Steam 525, Bundi 56, Katni ord. 335, Katni defd. 1725, New India Insur 37 pr. Shivrajpur 37, Tata ord. 185, Tata defd. 942/8, Tata Hydro 1170, Tata Oil 480, Scindia Steam 15 pr.

BABY WILTSHIRE.

Too weak to take milk.

256, Francis Road,
Dear Sirs, Leyton.

I wish to thank you for the benefit our baby girl got from Virol. We say Virol saved her life. A fine child at birth, but began wasting at 7 weeks. At 2 months the doctor advised us to try Virol. We had lost all hope of the child living, she was so thin. From 2 to 3 months she lived entirely on Virol, being too weak to take milk; but when she improved we gave her Virol and milk, which she has had ever since, and is a lovely baby now. She sleeps well, and is cutting her teeth fine. This photo was taken when she was twelve months old. She is so bonny and has nine teeth.

Yours truly,
A. M. WILTSHIRE.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

VIROL

Virol Ltd., 148-166, Old St., London, E.C.
BRITISH OWNED & BRITISH MADE
E.N.E.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

OF

The Bombay Chronicle

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY

THE PUNJAB SUB-COMMITTEE

OF

The Indian National Congress.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Hon. PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA, Additional Member Imperial Legislative Council, and Ex-officio President, Punjab Sub-Committee, Indian National Congress, 1919.

The Hon. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, Additional Member, United Provinces Legislative Council, and Ex-officio President, Punjab Sub-Committee, Indian National Congress, 1920.

Mr. M. K. GANDHI, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. C. R. DAS, Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.

Mr. ABBAS S. TAYABJI, Barrister-at-Law and Judge (retired), Supreme Court, Baroda.

Mr. M. R. JAYAKAR, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay.

SECRETARY.

Mr. K. SANTANAM, Barrister-at-Law Lahore.

BOMBAY

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., BY SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, AT THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

HOW THE ENQUIRY WAS CONDUCTED.

1,700 WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The Report consists of six chapters. Chapter I deals with the Punjab (Historical and Geographical), Chapter II with Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Administration, Chapter III with the Rowlatt Bills, Chapter IV with Satyagraha, Chapter V with The Martial Law. This Chapter is divided into two Parts one dealing with the general features of the Martial Law regime and the other dealing with its operations in Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Lahore, Kasur, Patti and Khemkarn, Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Nizamabad, Akalgarh, Ramnagar, Hafizabad, Sangla Hill, Moman, Manianwala and neighbouring places, Nawan Pind (Chak No. 18) Chuharkhana, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur, Gujrat, Jalalpur Jallan, Malakwal, respectively. The concluding portion of the chapter summaries the main features of the Martial Law Regime. The sixth and last Chapter gives the conclusions of the Committee. The Report contains a frontispiece giving a birds-eye-view of Jalleanwala Bagh and the following other illustrations (most of which were published in "The Chronicle" from time to time.)

(1) Jalleanwala Bagh, showing meeting place, (2) Eastern walls of Jalleanwalla Bagh, showing bullet marks, (3) Western walls of Jalleanwala Bagh, showing bullet marks, (4) Madan Mohan, shot and killed at Jalleanwala Bagh, (5) Uttam Chand wounded at Jalleanwalla Bagh, (6) Mangal Singh wounded at Jalleanwala Bagh, (7) Crawling Lane, (8) Public flogging at Amritsar, (9) Public flogging at Lahore, (10) Kasur boy charged with waging war, (11) Leaders of Gujranwalla in handcuffs, (12) Gujranwala boy wounded by bomb from aeroplane, (13) Allah Ditta of Gujranwalla wounded by bomb from aeroplane, (14) Gopal Singh of Gujranwala wounded by bomb from aeroplane, (15) Public flogging at Gujranwala, (16) Gujrat boy sentenced to transportation for waging war, (17) Ground plan of Jalleanwala Bagh, (18) Ground plan of Crawling lane.

The following is the letter addressed to the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, Ex-officio President of the Sub-Committee of the All-India Congress Committee; forwarding the report:—

SIR,—On the 14th November 1919, the Punjab Sub-Committee of the All India Congress Committee appointed yourself, the Hon'ble Fazul Haq, and Messrs. C. R. Das, Abbas Tyabji, and M. K. Gandhi, as Commissioners, with Mr. K. Santanam as Secretary, to examine, sift, collate, and analyse the evidence already collected by and on behalf of the Sub-Committee regarding the events of last April in the Punjab, and to supplement such evidence where necessary, and to present their conclusion thereon.

On being nominated President—elect of the National Congress you considered it necessary to resign your office as Commissioner. The resignation was duly accepted by the Sub-Committee and as the work of taking evidence was practically concluded when you resigned, no other commissioner was appointed in your place.

The Hon'ble Fazlul Haq was called away on important business immediately after his arrival. Mr. M. R. Jayakar of the Bombay Bar was therefore appointed in his place.

We entered upon our work on the 17th November 1919.

We examined the statements of over 1700 witnesses and we have selected for publication about 650 statements, which will be found in the accompanying volumes of our report. The statements excluded were mostly statements proving same class of acts.

Every admitted statement was verified by one of us and was accepted only after we were satisfied as to the *bona fides* of the witness. This does not apply to a few statements from Manianwala and neighbourhood, which were mostly brought at our request by Mr. Labh Singh, M. A., Bar-at-Law. Every such statement bears his name at the foot thereof. No statement was accepted without sufficient cross-examination of the witnesses.

It will be observed that many witnesses are men of position and leaders in their own districts or villages.

It will be further observed that some of the witnesses have made very serious allegations against officials. In each and every case the witnesses were warned by us of the consequences of making those allegations and they were admitted only when the witnesses adhered to their statements, inspite of the knowledge of the risk they personally ran and the damage that may ensure to the cause by reason of exaggeration or untruth. We have moreover rejected those statements which could not be corroborated, although in some cases we were inclined to believe the witnesses. Such for instance were the statements regarding ill-treatment of women.

Needless to say that our inquiry was confined to the Martial Law area and to the districts in which it was proclaimed. The principal places were personally visited by us. Thus Lahore, Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Kasur, Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Nizamabad, Akalgarh, Ramnagar, Hafizabad, Sangla Hill, Sheikhupura, Chuharkana, Lyallpur, Gujrat, Malakwal, and Sargodha were visited by some one of us. In most places large public meetings were held and the public were invited to make their statements to us. The nature of the evidence already recorded was placed before the meetings and those, who wished to challenge the accuracy of the statements made, were invited to send in their statements even under pledge of confidence if they so desired. No contradiction was received by us.

We have freely availed ourselves of the evidence led before the Disorders Inquiry Committee, in order to strengthen or correct our conclusions. It may be mentioned that the vast majority of the statements appended were recived by us before Lord Hunter's Committee began its sittings.

The majority of the statements were given in the vernaculars. We have endeavoured to procure the most acurate translations, but the statements appended to our report may be treated as original, as we checked the witnesses through the translations and made corrections or amendments ourselves, wherever necessary.

We have also studied the record of the trials by Martial Law Commissioners or Summary Courts, in so far as they were available to us, and we have studied the judicial records of several cases that arose during the recruiting period and out of recruiting methods.

In conclusion we desire to place on record our great obligation to the leading men of every place we have visited and the many workers in Lahore and elsewhere who have rendered valuable assistance without which we could not have brought our labours to a close within the time at our disposal.—We are,

Yours faithfully,
M. K. GANDHI.
C. R. DAS.
ABBAS S. TAYABJI.
M. R. JAYAKAR.

BENARES,
20th February 1920.

SUMMARY.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Punjab Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress to examine, sift, collate and analyse the evidence regarding the events of last April in the Punjab and to present their conclusions thereon, was issued to the Press yesterday in two volumes, the first one containing the report and the second the evidence which was examined by the Commission. The members of the Commission were Messrs. M. K. Gandhi, Bar.-at-Law, C. R. Das, Bar.-at-Law, Abbas S. Tayabji, Bar.-at-Law, and M. R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. K. Santanam, Bar.-at-Law, as Secretary. The Commission entered upon their work on 17th November, 1919, and examined the statements of over 1,700 witnesses and they have selected for publication about 650 statements, which are published in a separate and bulky volume of 950 pages. The Commission have freely availed themselves of the evidence led before the Disorders Enquiry Committee in order to strengthen or correct their conclusions.

The Commission state that they have been obliged in places to use strong language, but they have used, they say, every adjective with due deliberation. "If anything", they say, "we have understated the case against the Punjab Government, we recognize that we have no right to expect an impossible standard of correctness from the Government." But the Committee feel that it is not possible to ignore acts of atrocious injustice on a wholesale scale by responsible officers, as it would not be possible, no matter how bright the future might be, to ignore the criminal acts of the people. As an illustration of the spirit which inspired some of the officers the Commission cull two sentences from the speech of Mr. Miles Irving, the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore:—"You have committed a bad act in killing the English. The revenge will be taken upon you and your children."

Regarding the responsibility of Lord Chelmsford, the Committee state that it is impossible to ignore or slur over the inaction, if not the active participation, of the Central Government in the official action. The Viceroy never took the trouble of examining the people's case. He endorsed the action of the Punjab Government without enquiry, even after the occurrences. He ought to have known, at least in May, everything that the various official witnesses have admitted, and yet he failed to inform the public or the Imperial Government of the full nature of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, or the subsequent acts done under Martial Law. He expressed such a callous difference to popular feelings and betrayed such criminal want of imagination, that he would not postpone the death sentences pronounced by the Martial Law Tribunals, except after he was forced to do by the Secretary of State for India. Whilst, the Committee do not think his Excellency was wilfully neglectful of the interests of those who were entrusted to his charge by the Committee hold that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford proved himself incapable of holding the high office to which he was called, and the Committee are of opinion that his Excellency should be recalled.

Among the other conclusions of the Committee are:

The people of the Punjab were incensed against Sir M. O'Dwyer's administration by reason of his studied contempt and distrust of the educated classes, and by reason of his studied contempt and compulsory methods, adopted during the war, for obtaining recruits and monetary contributions and by his suppression of public opinion by gagging the local press and shutting out nationalist newspapers from outside the Punjab.

The Rowlatt agitation was not conceived in an anti-British spirit, and the Satyagraha movement was conceived and conducted in a spirit entirely free from ill-will and violence.

There was no conspiracy to overthrow the Government in the Punjab.

The arrest and internment of Mr. Gandhi, and the arrests and deportations of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal were unjustifiable, and were the only direct cause of hysterieal popular excitement.

Whatever the cause of provocation, the mob excesses are deeply to be regretted and condemned.

So far as the facts are publicly known, no reasonable cause has been shown to justify the introduction of Martial Law.

In each case, Martial Law was proclaimed after order had been completely restored.

Most of the measures taken under Martial Law, in all the five districts were unnecessary, cruel, oppressive and in utter disregard of the feelings of the people affected by them.

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was a calculated piece of inhumanity towards utterly innocent and unarmed men, including children and unparalleled for its ferocity in the history of modern British administration.

The Martial Law Tribunals and the Summary Courts were made the means of harassing innocent people, and resulted in abortion of justice caused moral and material sufferings to hundreds of men and women.

The crawling order and other fancy punishments were unworthy of a civilized administration, and were symptematic of the moral degradation of their inventors.

In the opinion of the Committee the measures necessary for redressing the wrong done to the people, the purification of the administration and for preventing a repetition in future official lawlessness, are:—

(a) Repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

(b) Relieving Sir M. O'Dwyer of any responsible office under the Crown.

(c) Relieving General Dyer, Col. Johnson, Col. O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Sahib Sri Ram Sud and Malik Sahib Khan, of any position of responsibility under the Crown.

(d) Local inquiry into corrupt practices of the minor officials, whose names have been mentioned in the statements published by us and their dismissal on proof of their guilt

(e) Recall of His Excellency the Viceroy.

(f) Refund of the fines collected from people who were convicted by Special Tribunals and Summary Courts; remission of all indemnity imposed on the cities affected; refund thereof where it has all been collected; and removal of punitive police.

It is the deliberate opinion of the Committee that Sir M. O'Dwyer, General Dyer, Col. Johnson, Col. O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Sahib Sri Ram Sud and Malik Sahib Khan have been guilty of such illegalities that they deserve to be *impeached*, but the Committee purposely refrain from advising any such course, because the Committee believe that India can only gain, by waiving the right. Future purity will be sufficiently guaranteed by the dismissal of the Officials concerned.

A number of photographs are included in the report, giving views of Jallianwala Bagh, the Crawling Lane, the Public Flogging, and of some of the victims of martial law excesses.

O'DWYER'S ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER II.

Chapter II. deals with Sir Michael's Administration. It says:—

"Gentlemen, I have often been criticised for dwelling on the achievements of the Punjab in season and out of season. But my pride in the province is based on no narrow parochial spirit. I have spent 15 years away from it, during which I have seen many other parts of India, I might indeed say, much have I seen and known, cities, men and manners, climates, councils, Governments, but nowhere did I find the same qualities as the Punjab can show from the prince's palace down to the peasant's hut. I found I could meet the Punjabi, whatever his class or condition, as man to man without suspicion or mistrust. I found him in the mass loyal but not subservient; brave but not boastful, enterprising but not visionary, progressive but not pursuing false ideals, or mistaking the shadow for the substance. These are the qualities which have made the Punjab among the provinces of India 'not least but honoured of them all,' and these are the qualities which combined with the moral courage that will be so essential in the times before you, will keep the Punjab in the vanguard of progress and prosperity."

This is what Sir M. O'Dwyer said in a public speech made on the 7th April, the day after the universal hartal in India and three days before the firing on unarmed people at Amritsar and Lahore and the murders and arson in Amritsar.

The quotation is from the speech he delivered at his last meeting in the Council prior to his then intended departure.

THE GOVT. THAT CRUSHED FOREIGN FOES.

But the same speech also contains the following:—

"The Government of this province is and will remain determined that public order, which was maintained so successfully during the time of war, shall not be disturbed in the time of peace. Action has, therefore, already been taken under the Defence of India Act against certain individuals at Lahore and Amritsar, who, whatever their motives, were openly endeavouring to rouse public feeling against the Government. The British Government, which has crushed foreign foes and quelled internal rebellion, could afford to despise these agitators, but it has a duty of protection to the young and the ignorant, whom they may incite to mischief and crime, while themselves standing aside. I, therefore, take this opportunity of warning all, who are connected with political movements in the province, that they will be held responsible for the proper conduct of meetings, which they organize, for the language used at and the consequences that follow such meetings. Subject to these provisions the Government has no desire to restrict, in any way, the right of public meetings; but it is a matter of common knowledge that those who organize such meetings, even with quite legitimate objects, often lack moral courage or authority to restrain some of the violent speakers. It is also, I fear, only too true that owing to the wild reckless language which a handful of noisy agitators habitually indulge in, sober and reasonable men, with regard for their izzat, shrink from attending such meetings. Restraining influences are, therefore, either absent or are not exercised. Hence the necessity for my warning, which is addressed to the press as well as to the platform. I would ask, in all seriousness, is this the calm and reasonable atmosphere which is needed to prepare the way for constitutional reforms? It certainly is not, and those who are creating that unhealthy atmosphere are the deadliest enemies of the cause of reform, which they propose to champion. Fortunately, their influence does not correspond to the noise they make. They do not speak with the voice of the Punjab."

"INOFFENSIVE" ROWLATT ACT.

He then expatiated on the inoffensive nature of the Rowlatt Act and said about it what was not true, namely, that it conferred on the police no powers of arbitrary arrest, search or interference. Every one who has read the Rowlatt Act knows that it does contain such powers, and that it is because it contains such powers that it was so strongly objected to by the people. Sir Michael, however, was not satisfied with his fancied description of the Rowlatt Act. He wanted to show what he felt about the great demonstration of the 6th April, which for thousands upon thousands was of a semi-religious character because of the fast. He laughed at it in this manner:—"The recent puerile demonstrations against the Rowlatt Act in both Lahore and Amritsar would be ludicrous, if they did not indicate, how easily the ignorant and the credulous people, not one in a thousand of whom knows anything of the measure, can be misled. Those who want only to mislead them incur a serious responsibility. I would remind them of President Lincoln's famous saying; 'you can, if you are very clever and very unscrupulous, mislead all people for sometime and some people for all time, but you cannot mislead all people for all time.' Those who appeal to ignorance rather than to reason have a day of reckoning in store for them." No other head of Government in India laughed at the people on the 7th of April. Every one but Sir M. O'Dwyer realized more or less the meaning of the 6th April, but Sir Michael's one desire was to provide "a day of reckoning" for those, who he thought, were appealing to passion or ignorance rather than to reason. It is not without considerable pain, that it will be our duty to show in the following pages, how it was Sir Michael who almost invariably appealed to passion and ignorance rather than to reason, and how serious a responsibility he incurred in misleading both the people and his superiors. It will be our painful duty to show also the meaning he attached to the phrase "day of reckoning." He had occasion to speak again on the 10th. He spoke in the evening after he had learnt what had happened at Amritsar, and Lahore. He spoke to the representatives of the martial races of the Punjab, who had met at the Montogomery Hall to present him with an address.

SIR MICHAEL'S SPEECH.

We give the speech in full as reported by the Associated Press:—

"I am glad to think that the excitement of this evening has not prevented us from meeting here to-night. I am proud to meet in this unique gathering, so many representatives of the great martial races, Mahomedan, Sikh, and Hindu of the Punjab, who though differing in origin, religion and social customs, are united to one another and to the British Government by two bonds of steel, the bonds of lyalty and valour.

"You realize the difficulties of the administration and the necessity of taking measures to prevent peaceful and orderly progress being disturbed by disorder and anarchy. You have seen within the last weeks how a law passed to safeguard the lives and property of the people against such outburst of anarchy and revolution—a law that is only to be brought into operation if, unfortunately, those conditions should arise—has by the persistent falsehood and misrepresentation of a small but noisy class been made to appear as a deadly weapon aimed at the people, whom it is intended to protect in situations of great emergency. Those of you who have studied that law know how baseless that agitation is. You can gather something of the motives of those behind that agitation from what took place a few days ago at Multan, when the Rowlatt Bill agitation was made a pretext for offering an insult to gallant Punjabi Mahomedans, Sikhs and Goorkhas, that had returned from the front, after fighting the battle of India and these insultors had, as we know, no martial spirit themselves and no appreciation for the valour and loyalty of those, who had been safeguarding their hearths and homes. Their object is to attack Government and insult those who are true to their salt. Loyal men must and will oppose their evil designs. I would, therefore, ask you to explain the motives and policy of Government, as shown in that law, to those within your influence, and to expose the campaign of falsehood, that is being carried on in certain quarters in order to mislead the ignorant and credulous masses and the scum of the bazars of the towns and to incite them to crime and disorder.

"The promoters of the agitation began by announcing a policy of so-called passive resistance. What form has that taken? You heard what happened at Multan on Saturday. At Lahore and Amritsar on Sunday coercion and intimidation were used to law-abiding citizens, and in Bombay they have begun openly to defy the law. This movement, unless promptly checked, will bring about disorder and bloodshed. It has already done so at Amritsar and Lahore and will endanger the lives and property of law-abiding citizens. Government looks to you and to all loyal citizens, whatever their political views, to join with it in openly denouncing this dangerous agitation and bringing it to a speedy close. Your co-operation with Government in this and similar matters will be as valued and as much appreciated as your memorable war services.

"The situation is for the moment critical, and prompt action on your part and that of Government is required. Government will do its duty without hesitation, and will support you in doing yours. Government will enforce the law and if that leads to bloodshed the responsibility is with those, who make others break the law.

"This is my last word of counsel, and I know you will take prompt action on it and enable me to restore public order before I leave the province. The trouble, though serious, is not widespread and, with your help, will soon be dispelled.

"It will be a proud memory to me that in time of war or of internal trouble, I never

(Continued on next page.)

THE PUNJAB ATROCITIES

O'DWYER'S ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from previous Page.)

appealed to the martial races of the Punjab in vain. I am confident that by your action and that of the loyal and sturdy men you represent, you will, within the next few weeks, establish a further claim to my gratitude and to the consideration of Government.

"I must now say good-bye. In leaving the province I shall carry away recollections of what you have done. I shall not forget you, nor your work, nor your interest."

DISTORTION OF FACTS.

We have copied this speech in full, as it shows at a glance Sir Michael O'Dwyer's mentality. It was given to the martial races of the Punjab. He had not hesitated to incite them against the people. He has distorted facts, as for instance regarding the conduct of the people of Multan against the soldiers. We have investigated the incident and we have found that no insult was offered to the soldiers, who passed through Multan. He has wilfully misrepresented the scope of the Rowlatt Act to his audience and then threatened the people with punishment, practically for taking part in political agitation.

We now propose to give a brief outline of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration, showing how he estranged every class from him, and how he tried to reduce the influence of the educated classes over the masses.

He had considerable experience of the Punjab before he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to which post he was called in 1913. He signalised his rule by contemptuous references to proposals for reforms. He said in reply to an address of welcome a few weeks after his appointment:—"During the short time I have held charge of this province, I have received many excellent and well-meant suggestions, as to how I should carry on the administration, what I should do to meet the aspirations of the people, to further the movement towards Self-Government, towards the separation of executive and judicial functions, and in regard to other matters of state policy. Abstract speculations of this nature have their interest and value, though they would gain in value, if in addition to enforcing the duties of the administration, some stress were laid on the elementary duties of the people as citizens and subjects. I should have welcomed and I shall welcome any practical suggestion, as to how Government can discharge more efficiently its primary obligation to secure life and property, and how the people can be aroused to a sense of the duty towards the community. All other questions of policy are in my opinion, subsidiary to these two and should stand over till these obligations are adequately discharged." He thus gave notice to his hearers that those reforms which they held to be vital for the progress of the country were "abstract speculations" and that he expected his hearers to help him in securing life and property and awakening a sense of duty to the community. One would have thought that life and property had become fairly secure, and that this security was claimed to be the proudest achievement of British Rule, and that the yearning for the reforms mentioned by his audience did show a sense of duty to the community. In the same speech he addressed a homily to the vernacular press. It was followed by action under the Press Act. Security was demanded from several vernacular newspapers; the security already deposited was forfeited in some cases. A month later in his very first speech, as President of the local Legislative Council, he gave to the Press a second warning:—"If the action already taken did not have the desired effect, Government will deal with the offenders as with any other individuals that break the law by promoting disorder or disaffection, and will employ all the means, the law places at its disposal, and of these the taking and forfeiture of the security are the least." This warning was followed by more stringent policy regarding the press, although he himself in the same speech, referring to the peace that was prevalent in the province, said—"the great results already achieved are due to the mutual confidence and intimate association of the administration and the people, which have always been a marked feature in this province." He had occasion, six months later, of expressing his views regarding a proposal that an executive council be established in the province. To this very innocent proposal he thus replied on the 13th April, 1914.—"The proposal had come upon him rather as a surprise. The people of the province had from the start been habituated to regard the Lieutenant-Governor as the sole head of and in the last degree responsible for the administration of the province. The province had progressed and prospered under that system in a manner which can stand comparison with any other province or presidency, and that the matter could come within the range of practical politics only if it could be shewn that the present administration of the province suffers from certain defects, and that the addition of an executive council would remove those defects." He then insulted those who had come to honour him, by quoting 'for forms of Government let fools contend.'

THE WAR AND AFTER.

Five months later the war broke out and the Punjabis had a fairly full experience of the working of the Defence of India Act, in the passing of which he had no small share. What share he had and what powers he wanted, so as to supercede the ordinary procedure and safeguards of law, may be seen from the following recommendations of his, which were subsequently adopted by the Imperial Government. We take them from the Sedition Committee's Report, page 151:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor considered that 'it is most undesirable at the present time to

(Continued in column 6.)

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

REBELLION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES EXPLODED.

RECALL LORD CHELMSFORD.

DISMISS O'DWYER, DYER, JOHNSON AND OTHERS.

The following are the conclusions to which the Committee has arrived after the examination of the evidence:—

We have now reviewed, in the briefest manner possible, the events of April last in the five districts, in which Martial Law was proclaimed, viz., Amritsar, Lahore, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Gujrat. In spite of our desire to do full justice to the tragedy in the Punjab for it was nothing less, we have been unable to do so. It is not possible for us to condense into the compass of a brief review the story of persecution, corruption and disregard of human feelings, that is revealed in the evidence we are presenting to the public. We have endeavoured to hold the scales evenly. We have endeavoured to make every allowance for the exceptional circumstances in which the officers suddenly found themselves placed. Yet, we have come to the conclusion that the measures taken by the authorities to suppress what have been termed disorders were far in excess of the requirements.

Nature and Origin of Disorders.

What was the nature of the disorders, and how did they arise? These disorders consisted in incendiarism in isolated places; murders of innocent Europeans; cutting of telegraph wires; burning, in an indifferent manner, of one or two small bridges, and derailment in one or two places. It is admitted that they were not universal, that the armed population remained unaffected, took no part, directly or indirectly, in the disorders, that the vast masses of the peasantry took no part in violence; that the population, even according to the official testimony, alleged to have been concerned in the disorders, was only 4½ lacs out of 2 crores, the total population of the Punjab. According to the evidence in our possession, the only places where violence did take place were Amritsar, Kasur, Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Nizamabad, Hafizabad, Moman, Dhaban Singh, Chuharkana, Khem Karn, Patti and Malakwal, containing a population of about 2¼ lacs. But it has to be remembered that of this population of 2¼ lacs, it is clear from the evidence both before us and the Hunter Committee and that obtainable from the records of the several trials, that only a very small fraction could have taken an actual part in the alleged disorders. The European lives lost were four. We cannot too strongly condemn this action of the mob.

But how did a people, generally peaceful, find it in them to burn public property and commit murders? We have attempted to give the answer. Sir Michael O'Dwyer put an undue strain upon the proverbial patience of the people. By his vilification of the educated classes, by his methods of recruiting and collecting the War Loan and other funds, by his suppression of the public press, he had caused immense irritation among the people. His utterly unjustifiable deportations of Mr. Gandhi and Doctors Kitchlew and Satyapal lighted the material he had made inflammable. Being defeated in his attempt to prevent the peaceful demonstration of the 6th April against the Rowlatt legislation, he thought he would make one supreme effort to crush the spirit of the people, struggling to find a free and disciplined expression. He mistook this healthy plant for a poisonous weed to be rooted out by every means; and he resorted to the madness of the deportations just mentioned. It would still perhaps have been well, if he had issued peremptory orders to his subordinates not to be free with their rifles. But it was impossible for him to be temperate and furious at the same time. The unwise firing at Amritsar strained the temper of the people to the breaking point. The crowd became mad, and, in its fury committed arson, murder and pillage, and pent its fury in three hours. The other places, mentioned by us, caught the infection from and copied Amritsar; we are, however, thankful to be able to say, without any further destruction of life except at Kasur.

No Necessity for Martial Law.

Was this a state of rebellion or a waging of war? Was this a state beyond the power of the civil authority, taking assistance, if necessary, from the military to cope with? Was it a state necessitating suppression of law? We have answered the question in dealing with each place separately, and the cumulative effect of the whole examination strengthens the conclusion that, so far as the published evidence before the Hunter Committee and the evidence in our own possession shows, there was no necessity whatsoever for the promulgation of Martial Law. The secret evidence led before Lord Hunter's Committee will have to be extraordinarily clear and overwhelming to establish a case for Martial Law.

Rebellion and Conspiracy Theory Completely broken.

The theory of rebellion or war completely broke down before the Hunter Committee. There was no proof of organization outside the Punjab and behind the so called conspiracy. On the contrary, Col. O'Brien—one of Sir Michael's trusted Lieutenants—had to admit that he had no evidence to support the theory of rebellion, that it was mere guess work and that his arrest of the leaders of Gujranwala, too, was based on mere table talk. He admitted that he had nothing to connect the leaders directly with violence, but that he wanted to hold them responsible [illegible] re was any violence at all in Gujranwala. The other witnesses fared no better. They only betrayed their own incapacity for assessing the values of acts and events.

Sir Michael's part.

The fact is, it was necessary, for Sir Michael's theory that the Rowlatt agitation was mischievous, to establish a wide spread conspiracy. The wish was father to the thought, and he saw, and he made others see that in every speech of the leaders there was sedition, in every *hartal*, a conspiracy, and in every Hindu Muhammadan fraternization, a menace to British rule. No wonder the conspiracy theory broke down.

And if Martial Law was unjustified, much more so was its prolongation for nearly two months. The measures taken under it were such as to disgrace any Government, calling itself civilized. Its inauguration was heralded by the massacre of the innocents of Jalleanwala Bagh. The tone of frightfulness set up by General Dyer was approved by Sir Michael O'Dwyer during the two dark months that followed. If our figures are correct, and we hold them to be so, nearly 1,200 lives were lost, at least 3,600 men wounded, and some permanently disabled. The vengeance taken was out of all proportion to the wrong done by the people—a wrong, [illegible] ch was initiated under grave provocation. The slow torture administered to the survivors during the martial law period, we have sufficiently described. We can hope that the revelations presented by us will make a repetition of the atrocities impossible.

CONCLUSION.

We have now dealt with the five districts in which Martial Law was proclaimed. We have dealt with Sir M. O'Dwyer's regime, and we have endeavoured to examine the Rowlatt Act and the *Satyagraha* movement.

We desire to state that we have endeavoured to keep ourselves to the facts before us, and not based our conclusions on anything outside the evidence, printed separately, supplemented by the evidence given before Lord Hunter's Committee and the record of the Martial Law Tribunals.

Case against Punjab Government understated.

We have been obliged in places to use strong language, but we have used every adjective with due deliberation. If anything, we have understated the case against the Punjab Government. We recognise that we have no right to exact an impossible standard of correctness from the Government. In times of excitement and difficulty, any officer is prone to make mistakes, inspite of the best intentions in the world. We recognise, too, that when the country is on the eve of important changes introduced in the administration, and the Sovereign has made an appeal to the officials and the people for co-operation, we should say nothing that may be calculated to retard the progress.

Need of clean hands and clean minds.

But we feel that it is not possible to ignore acts of atrocious injustice on a wholesale scale by responsible officers, as it would not be possible, no matter how bright the future might be, to ignore the criminal acts of the people. In our opinion, it is more necessary now than ever before that the official wrong should be purged, as well as the people's. The task of working the reforms and making India realise her goal in the quickest time possible would be well night impossible, if both the people and the officials did not approach it with clean hands and clean minds. If, therefore, we recommend that officials who have erred should be brought to justice, we do so, not in a vindictive spirit, but in order that the administration of the country may become purified of corruption and injustile. Whilst, therefore, we believe that the mob excesses in Amritsar and elsewhere were wrong and deserving of condemnation, we are equally sure that the popular misdeeds have been more than punished by the action of the authorities.

Mr. Gandhi's arrest.

We believe that had Mr. Gandhi not been arrested whilst he was on his way to Delhi and the Punjab, and had Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal not been arrested and deported, innocent English lives would have been saved, and valuable property, including Christian Churches, not destroyed. These two acts of the Punjab Government were uncalled for, and served like matches applied to material rendered inflammable by previous processes.

Lord Chelmsford's responsibility.

In examining, in detail, the events in the different districts of the Punjab, we have refrained from saying anything regarding the Government of India. It is impossible, however, to ignore or slur over the inaction, if not the active participation, of the Central Government in the official action. His Excellency the Viceroy never took the trouble of examining the people's case. He ignored telegrams and letters from individuals and public bodies. He endorsed the action of the Punjab Government without inquiry. He clothed the officials with indemnity in indecent hoste. He never went to the Punjab to make a personal inquiry even after the occurrences. He ought to have known, at least in May, everything that the various official witnesses have admitted, and yet he failed to inform the public or the Imperial Government of the full nature of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, or the subsequent acts done under Martial Law. He became a party to preventing even a noble and well-known English Christian of unimpeachable veracity in the person of Mr. C. F. Andrews from proceeding to the Punjab, whilst he was on his way, not to inflame passoins, but simply to find out the truth. He allowed Mr. Thompson, the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, to indulge in distortion of facts and insult the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, whose statements, made in the Council, have almost all been now proved to be true out of the mouths of the official witnesses themselves. He expressed such a callous indifference to popular feelings and betrayed such criminal want of imagination, that he would not postpone the death sentences pronounced by the Martial Law Tribunals, except after he was forced so to do so by the Secretary of State for India. He seems to have closed his heart against further light by shutting out questions by a responsible member of the Council, like the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He would not visit the Punjab for local inquiry. We refrain from criticising his attitude over the Rowlatt agitation. But a sense of public safety forbids us to ignore His Excellency's inability to appreciate and deal with the situation in April. Whilst, therefore, we do not think His Excellency was wilfully neglectful of the interests of those who were entrusted to his charge by His Majesty, we regret to say that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford proved himself incapable of holding the high office to which he was called, and we are of opinion that His Excellency should be recalled.

We summarize below our other conclusions:—

1. The people of the Punjab were incensed against Sir M. O'Dwyer's admi-

Continued on Page 4.

O'DWYER'S ADMINISTRATION.

(Continued from Col. 3.)

allow trials of any of these revolutionaries or other sedition mongers who have been or may be arrested in the commission of crime or while endeavouring to stir up trouble, to be protected by the ingenuity of counsel, and drawn out to inordinate length by the committal and appeal procedure, which the Criminal Law provides. His Honour, therefore, submitted for approval a draft ordinance which provided, subject to the sanction of the Local Government to its application in these cases, (a) for the elimination of committal procedure in the case of offences of a political or quasi political nature; (b) for the elimination of appeal in such cases; (c) for the taking of security from persons of the class affected by a more rapid procedure than that prescribed by the ordinary law; (d) for the prompt punishment of village officers and the fining of villagers colluding with and harbouring revolutionary criminals."

He abused the powers given to him by the Defence of India Act by prohibiting the entry into the province of Messrs. Tilak and Pal. He interned hundreds of local men with little or no cause. He gagged the vernacular press, prevented the nationalist papers edited outside the Punjab from circulating in the province, as for instance "New India," the "Amrit Bazar Patrika," the "Independent." He prohibited the circulation even of precensored vernacular papers, and brought about a state of things, whereby it became practically impossible for the people of the province to have a free interchange of independent views, or a free ventilation of their grievances in the public press, and then, having prevented free speech and free writing, allowed himself to think, and gave outsiders to understand that the people of the Punjab were the happiest under his rule.

THREATS AND WARNINGS.

Not only did he abuse emergency legislation for the purpose of throttling political aspirations, but he abused his position as a ruler by summoning public men, using threats and giving them warnings. Lala Duni Chand, who has an unbroken record of public service, had personal experience of this part of Sir M. O'Dwyer's administration. This is what he says in his statement given to us by him:—

"As a secretary of the Indian Association I had to call public meetings, and after the issue of the notices I was called either by the Chief Secretary to Government or the Commissioner of Lahore to see him, and they always put such obstacles in my way of holding public meetings that many persons in my place would have done anything but held public meetings in Lahore. The Chief Secretary and the Commissioner told me more than once, presumably on behalf of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, whom to invite and whom not to invite as speakers from outside the Province.

"Not only this but when some of the members of the Provincial Legislative Council attended the last Provincial Conference at Lahore, these gentlemen were called by the Chief Secretary, and were taken to task in such a way, that they would not have the courage to attend other public meetings in the Bradlaugh Hall." (Statement No. 553.)

In 1917 nineteen members of the Imperial Legislative Council signed their famous memoradum, setting forth their proposals for reforms. A meeting was held to approve of the scheme. Four of the signatories to the notice of the meeting were Punjab men. He sent for them and administered to them a severe rebuke for having dared to think for themselves and to sign the notice. Then followed the Congress League Scheme, and he tried his best to wean the Punjab from it, and lost no opportunity of belittling the effort to bring about a hearty union between Hindus and Muhammadans. He dared to confound the issue by comparing the Home Rule movement, led by Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak, whose goal was attainment of Self-Government within the Empire by constitutional and peaceful means, with the *Ghadr* revolutionists, whose goal was frankly to sever the British connection by violent means, and with the mad people of the South West Punjab, who desolated many a home by harbouring chimerical views of establishing an Islamic Kingdom through German aid. He put down the *Ghadr* movement in a merciless manner, and, we fear, not without inflicting injustice on hundreds of innocent men. He affected to consider the pillage of defenceless homes in the South West Punjab in 1915 by treating the pillage, in the early stage, as mere grain riots, and took energetic measures only when his hands were absolutely forced, and when he saw that these depredations were becoming so serious that they might even jeopardise the work of recruiting.

VILIFICATION OF EDUCATED CLASSES.

On the 13th of September 1917 a resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Muhammad Shafi, asking that the legislative and administrative system in the Punjab be assimilated to that of the province of Bihar and Orissa. There was no opposition to this mild resolution from any quarter. Sir M. O'Dwyer himself rose to speak in its favour, but, to the amazement of everybody, he packed into a single speech as much irrelevancy and vilification of educated classes as he possibly could, till at last, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who could brook it no longer, interrupted his speech and called for an apology, which at the instance of the Viceroy he had to tender. His Excellency the Viceroy felt called upon to dissociate himself from Sir Michaels' views. We would give a few extracts from thtt speech of Sir Michael's:—

"Speaking of my own province, while I Would welcome a speedy progress, I must say that those conditions (meaning the

Continued on Page 4.

O'DWYER'S ADMINISTRATION

Continued from Page 2.

three conditions set forth by Mill as inndispensible for Self-Government) are not likely to be filled for many a long day." He observed again:—"We should be glad if those who are so fond of basing political claims on the loyalty of India and the sacrifices of the Indians and the sacifices of the Indian Army, which is mainly a Punjab army, would shew their loyalty to the King-Emperor and their sympahy for the province, which is bearing the burden of sacrifice, not by words, however eloquent, but in some practical form, for instance, by active help in the recruiting campaign in other provinces."

The following is another passage from the same speech to shew Sir Michael's utter want of appreciation of the educated classes:—"in these days when we are in danger of being deafened by political harangues and of being blinded by the shower of political manifestoes, it is well occasionally to return to mother earth to clear up our minds of shams and illusions, and to ask ourselves what will all this noise and talk do for the man on the soil, man behind the plough, the man whose life is a long drawn question between a crop and a crop." The implications of the speech are obvious. It was for this affront to educated classes that he was made to apologise.

REVISED VERSION OF VILIFICATION.

The meaning of an apology in ordinary English is, that when a man apologises for his speech or action he does not repeat it. Not so Sir Michael. On October 30th the same year—nearly a month after the apology—he practically went back upon it in the following words:—

"In a speech last month in the Imperial Council I described the signal services of the Punjab in this war with an emphasis, which some people considered excessive, as it involved a comparison with other provinces and their action during the war. I still adhere to my argument, that the loyal services of the Punjab in providing men, money, and materials, for the Empire, stand out pre-eminent, and establish a special claim on the consideration of the Government. I also re-affirm my contention, that the services of the martial classes, on whom the burden of sacrifice has fallen, are receiving and should continue to receive prior recognition from Government, and that as the so called political concessions will be of less benefit to them than to other classes, we have to look round for forms of recognition and reward, which they regard as suitable and desirable."

In this revised version we see not only a repetition of the offence but a repetition in an aggravated form. He returns to the topic by way of complaint and gives a colouring to facts in order to prove, what nobody has denied—that the war services of the Punjab were singularly great. He isolates the martial classes from the others, insults the former by imputing to them want of political ambition, and tries to wean them from association with the others by holding out prospects of special recognition. His contempt of the educated classes and his inclination to withhold political power from them are easily traceable in the extract we have quoted.

But nothing perhaps shews more clearly his dislike of the educated classes than his memorandum on the question of constitutional reforms, published together with the Government of India's despatch of March 5th 1919. Describing the demands made by the educated classes for the whole of India, he says:—"If it is clear that the demands emanate not from the mass of the people, whose interests are at stake, but from a small and not quite disinterested minority, naturally enough eager for power and place, we must, if we are faithful to our trust, place the interests of the silent masses before the clamour of the politiciains however troublesome and insistent. Here I may quote Burke's warning, 'because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate cries, while thousands of great cattle, who repose beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew their cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field.'" We need hardly comment upon the deadly insult implied in the quotation. He then goes on, in the same writing, in total disregard of facts, to shew that the educated classes have nothing in common with the masses, and that the latter are beginning to disown the educated leaders. He belittles the efforts regarding Home Rule made by Mrs. Besant, Mr. Tilak, Mr. Jinnah, Hon. Pandit Malaviya and the Raja of Mahmudabad. He exaggerates out of all proportion the non-Brambin classes movement, reduces the All-India Moslem League to an unimportant body, deplores the awakening of the Punjab inspite of his prohibititive orders against Messrs. Tilak and Pal, and then he says gratuitously that the advancement to be considered should be "not of the political classes alone but of the Indian people," and winds up this portion of his memorandum by saying:—"I have felt it necessary to emphasise this principle because I can find no adequate recognition of it in the Government of India proposals. Perhaps it is taken for granted. But an obligation so solemn should not be kept in the background; and in its absence the proposals read as if the only question to be considered is how to satisfy the aspirations of a certain proportion of the educated classes. The latter, no doubt, claim to represent the masses, but perhaps after what has come to light in the last few months, it is hardly necessary to expose the hollowness of the claim. Apply any practical test—the prevention of religious riots, the composing of sectional differences, the raising of recruits for the combatant army or the Defence Force—when any of these questions is to the fore, the politician usually retires into the background. His influence for good is generally nil, but he can and sometimes does add to the trouble by injudicious or malicious interference.

"It is often stated as an argument of Self-Government, that there are no religious riots in Native States. For this there are many reasons, but a leading one is that the professional politician does not exist there, or, if he does, is not allowed to interfere. The one recent and serious religious disturbance that I am aware of in Native States—between Sunnis and Shiahs in Bhopal—was fomented largely by the intereference of a Muhammadan lawyer from Bombay anxious to advertise himself. In the Punjab, though sectarian feeling often runs very high, it rarely leads to riot or bloodshed, because the local authorities know on whom to depend to compose matters. Those are not politicians, but quiet men of local influence."

Here we have Sir Michael O'Dwyer seeking to prove of the whole of India that the political classes are a useless body for all practical purposes.

CAUSES OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

So much for Sir Michael and the educated classes. But though he claimed to regard the others with affection, he estranged them from him and his Government by his methods of recruitment and collection of war contributions. It is not however without considerable hesitation that we feel bound to deal with this matter. We realize the necessity that existed during the war for a vigorous campaign of recruiting and collection of monetary contributions. We realize, too, that if India claims, as it does, equal partnership with the other members of the Empire, she must bear her full share of the Empire's burden. We would, therefore, if we could, have avoided any reference to the methods adopted for collecting contributions in men and money. But in understanding and appreciating the sudden response of the classes and the masses to the proposal for *hartal*, and then, in the Punjab, the unexpected exhibition of mob fury, it is necessary to go into the causes that contributed to the remarkable demonstration and in the Punjab to the manifestation of violence. For we consider that no amount of misrepresentation about the Rowlatt Act, assuming that there was any, can possibly account for the response of the masses, and the participation of a number of people in violence. Nor can any sense of duty towards the Empire be allowed to disregard the sacredness of individual liberty or to ignore cruelty or compulsion, secretly or openly but illegally practised. The evidence that we have collected and the judicial records that we have read, conclusively prove that the methods adopted for securing recruits and donations or loans travelled far beyond the line of moral or social pressure, nor were these methods unknown to Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Indeed conscription was openly talked of, suggested and advocated, and we cannot help saying that open conscription would have been infinitely better than the so-called voluntarism, which was in effect worse than conscription, because the voluntarism pressed only the weakest and permitted the strong to go off scot free.

Let us glance at the actuality. Sir Michael said at a meeting on the 4th of May, 1918, just after the Delhi programme had been settled:—"200,000 men for the regular army, voluntarism if possible, conscription if necessary." Col. Popham Young, speaking at the same meeting, said "When deciding how to apportion the effort it is inevitable that many must be guided, must even be compelled. We shall continue to work on the lines of voluntarism. We shall fix quotas for each District, Tahsil or village with reference to the material which is available, and shall in the great majority of cases obtain the number of men we require without resort to compulsion. But in order to be fair to those, who come forward at the call of duty, we must forthwith be armed with authority. We must be able to say that when there has been a failure on the part of the people to choose their champions for the areas, Government will step in and make the choice for them."

ABOUT CONSCRIPTION.

At the same meeting Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself said as follows:—

"Before I leave the subject of recruitment I must say a few words about conscription. No one, of course, dreams of conscripting the whole of India's manhood for the half million combatants required; and if we can do without conscription in any form no one will be better pleased than I. But, splendid as has been the volunteer response of the Punjab hitherto, we must face the fact that the strain has been severe, that the burden has not been evenly distributed, and that the tribes and localities which have done their duty are not a little resentful against those who have not. The land-owning classes feel that they are paying the main burden of the war both in purse and in person, and that there are other classes who pay little or nothing in either form. Inequality of burdens as between classes is always a legitimate grievance. It becomes more acute as the need of men becomes more insistent and the call for men more imperative.

"The contingency of failure of the voluntary system in certain areas is there and it would be cowardice not to face it. We have given our pledge, and we must take measures in time to secure its fulfilment. I believe that in the Punjab at any rate there is now a strong feeling in favour of some form of conscription to raise the necessary quotas, both within the province and as between the various provinces, the taking, for instance, of one fit man in ten or fifteen or twenty by lot, with the option of some pecuniary forfeit to be paid to the state. I hope I carry a large majority of my audience with me here, and, if so, it is right that the province, which hitherto has borne the main burden, should state its views in no uncertain language. The decision, of course, rests in other hands. But, gentlemen, the machinery cannot be set in motion at once. The men are wanted immediately. What, therefore, appears necessary is that Government should take power to enforce the quotas allotted to provinces, and that all the necessary preparations should be made in advance on the distinct understanding that the measure will not be applied if the quotas are forthcoming on voluntary basis."

A CIRCULAR ABOUT CONTRIBUTIONS TO WAR LOAN.

A circular was issued by the Punjab Government making suggestions for obtaining contributions which could only be given effect to, by using more than normal pressure. We give below one paragraph from the circular. "I am to suggest that Deputy Commissioners might assist much in the campaign by estimating the contributions that might reasonably be expected from the various towns. In doing so they will derive such assistance from the local income tax returns, especially where the assessments have recently been revised by the special establishment. Income tax returns furnish, too, a fairly reliable index to the relative financial condition of individuals who are expected to help the loan and a rough standard, which it is believed is already being applied in some districts. To judge of the adequacy of their investments in it, it would not be unreasonable to expect that on an average an assessee would be in a position to invest in the War Loan from half to one-fourth of the income on which he is actutlly assessed. Applying this rough test or others, which may be found suitable to local conditions, Deputy Commissioners should be in a position to see whether towns and villages or individuals in their jurisdiction are doing what is expected of them.

"The Deputy Commissioner should then, by special meetings, formation of local committee of *Sahukars* and such expedients, endeavour to obtain the estimated sum as a minimum contribution. Local committee of traders and others presided over in large towns by Judicial Officers, Extra Assistant Commissioners or Tahsildars, will probably be able to effect a satisfactory distribution of the loan demand. Rivalry between towns and communities might be promoted by periodical publication and comparison of the amounts subscribed. Help might be afforded by a promise to recognise liberal subscriptions by Sanads, by the grant of Chairs, and by the gift of Special Certificttes. On the other hand, it should be made clear to wealthy citizens that failure to do their duty in this matter will be taken into account in nominations to Municipal and notified area committees, in appointments of honorary magistrates, and in any other forms of Government recognition, on the ground that such honours are reserved for those who have shown in a practical form their desire to assist the administration."

Consequently subordinate officials put pressure upon the people. A letter was written to an "addressee in the Amballa district, asking him to inform the D. C. within one week through Lala Rangi Lal, Sub-Judge, what amount the addressee wants to invest in the War Loan." The meaning of this is obvious.

JUDICIAL PROCESSES.

Judicial processes were also pressed into service. The First Class Magistrate at Chakwal discharged an accused in the Criminal case No. 82 of 1917, noting that "the accused and his brother have between them subscribed Rs. 110 towards 'Our Day Fund', and according to verbal compromise made, accused is accordingly acquitted." Mehar Singh, son of Daulat Singh, applied for remission of income tax in Case No. 36 of 1917 in the same court. The Magistrate in dismissing the application remarked among other things, "owing to the war, the profit of the mules is immense, but the objector has not contributed a pice to any war fund or any war loan. He has also a son whom he would not enlist." There is a village called Leihia in the District of Muzaffargarh. A large crowd besieged the residence of the Naib Tahsildar, assaulted the chaprasi and the rural policeman. Some people were arrested. Fifty-two of them were tried under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code. On appeal, the Sessions Judge acquitted some, reduced the sentences of the others. Mr. Coldstream, the Judge in question, remarked that "the people had real grievances for which they wanted to find expression." He said further, "It is a matter of common knowledge that the efforts of the subordinate officials in Muzaffargarh to raise the war loan and to find recruits, owing to the methods adopted by Zaildars and Lambardars on whom pressure was brought to help in the matter, led to severe frictions in many places. It must be admitted too that these methods were frequently unauthorized, objectionable, oppressive, and opposed to the intentions of the Government. In remote tracts, they were found intolerable by the people. These acts could not, of course, be proved by the prosecution and it would be absurd to expect proof of them to be adduced in defence in a case of the present kind. It is necessary in the cause of justice to make this clear, even if in doing so I have to get outside the judicial record. The facts I have stated are, as I have said before, matters of common knowledge." The judge opined that the oppressive methods were opposed to the intentions of the Government. In every place we have visited we have been informed that the officials, who have been known to the people for their oppression, have not only not been degraded or publicly reprimanded, but they have been in many cases promoted.

In the Shahpur district, a Tahsildar was unfortunately even murdered. A Special Tribunal was appointed to try the case. Forty-six residents were prosecuted. Four of them were sentenced to be hanged and 12 to transportation for life. Eight were discharged and 12 finally acquitted. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's note, from which we have taken the above facts, says that vague allegations had been made of ill-treatment of the people by the late Sayed Nadir Hussain and that the Tribunal had given every latitude to the defence to prove any facts which might extenuate the crime, but that beyond the fact that his methods of recruitment amounted almost to conscription, nothing was proved against him and the Tribunal had held that his reputation was unstained by any discreditable conduct.

TAHSILDAR'S METHODS.

In our opinion, the admission that conscription was resorted to is its own condemnation. But Sir Michael O'Dwyer must have read the evidence produced at the trial. This is what Muhammad Khan, who was the reader for the deceased, deposed on behalf of the prosecution. "The Tahsildar's method was to have a list of all men in a village prepared by the Patwari. When he had got the list, it was the Tahsildar's practice to go into the village and hear if any objections were taken to the selection of the recruits. It was his practice to ask a family of three or four brothers to provide one or two recruits for the army. . . . He also secured some deserters from the neighbourhood of Gurna, who were sent under escort to the recruiting officer. . . . The Tahsildar had noted the fact of selection as recruits against many names in this list. . . . The Zamindars of this Ilaqa usually ran away on the approach of the Tahsildar, being not accustomed to service and being afraid to come in front of him." The President of the Special Tribunal made the following remarks in his notes.—

"Nadir Hussain Shah was overzealous and wanting in tact to use influence on a wild people unused to join the army. The people had no traditions to back them. . . . On the 6th February, the Patwari prepared the lists of Bahk Lurhkan. Government had directed such a list of men with their relationships and ages. Hence on the 6th February the men knew that they were likely to be enlisted for army and alarm started."

Khan Ahmad Hussain Khan, Revenue Assistant, said before the court:—"I heard a complaint that he made men to stand naked in the presence of their womenfolk. . . . I never heard of any instance of a woman being tormented with thorns, but I have heard that men were confined between thorny bushes. I only heard of these occurrences of June. I never saw it done myself. What I have stated I have heard from Zaildars and other Zamindars. Ghulam Muhammad of Hazara Miani told me that some women had been ill-treated at Kaura Kot. And also in some Pathan village, perhaps Gurna. He told me that some women had been taken to Midh Ranjha and thence to Bhulwal in order to induce their relations either to return or to enlist. I also heard that the compnions of the Tahsildar had grazed the crops of the absconders and looted their houses. I have heard that Sher Ali of Bucha Kalan had 15,000 or 17,000 rupees of the Tahsildar's accumulated money. This money was reported as a result of bribery in recruiting. I have also heard that Sher Ali misappropriated this money. . . . The villagers' grievance was only about recruiting. They did not want to be recruited. . . . I only heard later on that two women of Ghullapur had been oppressed in the month of June. The Tahsildar himself informed me, that, finding a large number of deserters belonging to Chhani Rehan, he had brought some pressure to bear upon them by grazing the crops of the villagers, with the result that the absconders returned. Before his arrival the villagers had left the village." The court naturally refrained from finding that ill-treatment by the deceased was proved. It said "The Revenue Assistant, Khan Ahmad Khan stated all he had heard as to the behaviour of the Tahsildar at our special desire, but on the whole the evidence before us shows that beyond the facts admitted by the prosecution that recruitment amounted almost to conscription; no instances of ill-treatment by the Tahsildar have been proved." On this the Government Communiqué remarks that "he had not insulted the people or outraged their feelings." There is no positive finding by the court to warrant any such assertion. On the contrary, if the Government had desired to find out the truth on the strength of the serious information in possession of the Revenue Assistant and given by him to the court, they would have made a searching inquiry into the question of treatment apart from the murder-trial.

We have collected some evidence of a direct nature, which being of a serious character we have refrained from publishing with our report. Mr. Gandhi who is responsible for that collection, has placed himself in communication with the Punjab Government in the matter.

In another case in the same district a mob is said to have gathered round a village and resisted the arrest of seven men. They were fired at and several casualties had occurred. The defence version that the men resisted, because they were afraid of enlistment, was rejected by the court. But the fact of the resistance and firing tends to prove the allegation of oppressive methods.

In the Multan division the manager of an estate under the Court of Wards in the Kabir Wala Tahsil went among the Khiji tribe for recruiting. A scuffle ensued resulting in casualties. The public prosecutor entered *nolle prosequi* against the manager. The question, however, remains why did the manager go among the tribesmen and why and what did they resist?

RECRUITING METHODS.

We have some answer from the recruiting returns published by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The recruiting returns of the Multan District at the end of December, 1917, stood at 759 or one in 586 of the male population. By the end of November, 1918, the number rose to 4,636 or one in 98. Such a phenomenal record is only possible under methods of compulsion. The Commissioner said:—"I am afraid with a few exceptions, the leading men in the district have not done their duty. Instead of enlisting members of their own families, they tried to buy or coerce men of lower stratum; objectionable methods of coercion were resorted to by some headmen with the result that in some cases public tranquility was disturbed. Attempts were made in numerous cases and these were successful to fraudulently enlist foreigners from other districts and other divisions as residents of this district, though this was against the orders of the Government." No wonder Sir Michael O'Dwyer was obliged to deplore the fact that "a large proportion of those who joined, deserted from their depots or units, and very few indeed faced the enemy in the field."

The Commissioner of Amballa Division reported that "in order to make up the quota, the people resorted to the not unnatural expedient of subscribing large sums to be given to young men to enlist, 500 or 1000 Rupees being the price of a recruit."

ANOTHER POPULAR DEVICE.

Another popular device was to compel men of supposed bad character either to enlist or furnish security under Section 109 or 110 of the Indian Penal Code to be of good behaviour. The report on the administration of Criminal Justice for 1917 says:—"District Magistrates have spent much time in recruiting work during the year. The large decrease in the number of persons called upon to give security under Section 110 of the Indian Penal Code is in a great part due to the heavy recruiting of the army."

An official went to the village Yara, District Karnal, and a number of boys were induced to offer themselves as recruits. The father of one of these entreated the Magistrate not to take from him his only son. The Magistrate would not listen and there was excitement and a scuffle. Some persons were brought up under the Defence of India Act and five were convicted. The conviction was set aside on appeal. It appears from the judgement that the lower court had acted under express orders of Mr. Hamilton, the District Magistrate. The Appellate Court says:—"The various orders passed by the District Magistrate from time to time clearly show that if these appelants had also supplied recruits from among their near relations or if they were fit for enlistment themselves, they would have been let off, provided twenty recruits were made up from the village as was originally demanded from it." Indeed even twenty recruits were supplied, but the District Magistrate wanted the twenty recruited from the accused themselves.

In Gujranwala, in 1917, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, not being satisfied with the recruiting results, was pleased to rebuke the people on account of their remissness. Whether by accident or design, the then Deputy Commissioner was succeeded by Col. O'Brien and the recruiting barometer went up. The result was thus summarised by Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the August of 1918 at a Darbar held at Gujranwala; "A year ago Gujranwala had 3,886 men in the Army, or only one man in every 150 of the total male population. At the end of last month it had 11,788 men with the colours, which gives a ratio of one man in every 44 of the total male population and one in every 14 of military age. Thus within a year you have raised 8,800 men. That is a triumphant instance of successful organisation, mainly due to the untiring activities of your admirable District War League under the inspiring and energetic guidance of your Deputy Commissioner, Colonel O'Brien, and his assistants, and backed up by the Divisional Recruiting Officer, Major Barnes, and his recruiting staff."

This result was obtained by methods of which we have a graphic description from eye witnesses at Gujranwala, Manianwala, Chuharkana, Hafizabad and other places. From the numerous statements collected by us and printed in the appendix we cull only an extract from one typical statement. Sardar Khan, part-Proprietor of Ratali in the Gujranwala District, deposed before Mr. Labhsingh, M.A., Bar-at-Law, who was specially deputed to collect evidence. He said:

"The Tahsildar came to our village in the

(Continued on page 8.)

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Continued from Page 3.

nistration by reason of his studied contempt and distrust of the educated classes, and by reason of the cruel and compulsory methods, adopted during the war, for obtaining recruits and monetary contributions and by his suppression of public opinion by gagging the local press and shutting out nationalist newspapers from outside the Punjab.

2. The Rowlatt agitation disturbed the public mind and shook public confidence in the good will of the Government. This was shared by the Punjab in a fuller measure, perhaps than elsewhere, because of the use made by Sir M. O'Dwyer of the Defence of India Act for purposes of stifling public movements.

Satyagraha and Hartal.

3. The Satyagraha movement, and the hartal which was designed as a precursor of it, whilst they vitalised the whole country into activity, saved it from more awful and more widespread calamities, by restraining the violent tendencies and passions of the people.

4. The Rowlatt agitation was not conceived in an anti-British spirit, and the *Satyagraha* movement was conceived and conducted in a spirit entirely free from ill-will and violence.

5. There was no conspiracy to overthrow the Government in the Punjab.

6. The arrest and internment of Mr. Gandhi, and the arrests and deportations of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal were unjustifiable, and were the only direct cause of hysterical popular excitement.

7. The mob violence which began at Amritsar was directly due to the firing at the Railway overbridge, and the sight of the dead and wounded at a time when the excitement had reached white heat.

8. Whatever the cause of provocation, the mob excesses are deeply to be regretted and condemned.

9. So far as the facts are publicly known, no reasonable cause has been shown to justify the introduction of Martial Law.

10. In each case, Martial Law was proclaimed after order had been completely restored.

11. Even if it be held that the introduction of Martial Law was a state necessity, it was unduly prolonged.

12. Most of the measures taken under Martial Law, in all the five districts, were unnecessary, cruel, oppressive and in utter disregard of the feelings of the people affected by them.

13. In Lahore, Akalgarh, Ramnagar, Gujrat, Jalalpur, Jattan, Lyallpur and Sheikhpura, there were no mob excesses at all worthy of the name.

14. The Jallianwalla Bagh massacre was a calculated piece of inhumanity towards utterly innocent and unarmed men, including children, and unparalleled for its ferocity in the history of modern British administration.

15. The Martal Law Tribunals and the Summary Courts were made the means of harassing innocent people, and resulted in aboration of justice, on a wide scale, and under the name of justice caused moral and material sufferings to hundreds of men and women.

16. The crawling order and other fancy punishments were unworthy of civilized administration, and were symptomatic of the moral degradation of their inventors.

17. The imposition of indemnity and of punitive police at various places, notwithstanding exemplary and vindictive punishments meted out, through nearly two long months, mostly to innocent men, and the exaction of fines and illegal impositions were an uncalled for, unjust, and added injury.

18. The corruption and bribery, that took place during Martial Law, form a separate chapter of grievance, which could have been easily avoided under a sympathetic administration.

How the wrong must be redressed.

19. The measures necessary for redressing the wrong done to the people, for the purification of the administration and for preventing a repetition in future of official lawlessness are:—

(a) Repeal of the Rowlatt Act.
(b) Relieving Sir M. O'Dwyer of any responsible office under the Crown.
(c) Relieving General Dyer, Col Johnson, Col. O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Sahib Sri Ram Sud and Malik Sahib Khan, of any position of responsibility under the Crown.
(d) Local inquiry into corrupt practices of the minor officials, whose names have been mentioned in the statements published by us, and their dismissal on proof of their guilt.
(e) Recall of His Excellency the Viceroy.
(f) Refund of the fines collected from people who were convicted by the Special Tribunals and Summary Courts; remission of all indemnity imposed on the cities affected; refund thereof where it has already been collected; and removal of punitive police.

Dismiss O'Dwyer, Dyer and others.

It is our deliberate opinion that Sir M. O'Dwyer, General Dyer, Col. Johnson, Col. O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Sahib Sri Ram Sud and Malik Saieb Khan have been guilty of such illegalities that they deserve to be *impeached*, but we purposely refrain from advising any such course, because we believe that India can only gain more by waiving the right. Future purity will be sufficiently guaranteed by the dismissal of the Officials concerned.

We believe that Col. MacRae and Capt. Doveton have failed equally with Col. O'Brien and others to carry out their trust, but we have purposely refrained from advising any public action against them, as, unlike the other mentioned by us, these two Officers were inexperienced and their brutality was not so studied and calculated as that of the experienced Officers.

M. K. GANDHI.
C. R. DAS.
T. R. JAYAKAR.
ABBAS S. TAYABJI.

MARTIAL LAW IN AMRITSAR.

(Continued from Special Supplement page 4).

month of Baisakh. At night, it was proclaimed by beat of drum that all should present themselves in the morning at the village *daira*. As it was harvest time and also as the people were afraid of being forcibly taken as recruits, only a small number of people attended in the morning. The Tahsildar therefore fined some 60 or 70 persons. The total amount of fine was Rs. 1,600. The people were again ordered to present themselves at the head quarters at Gujranwala which is 18 miles off. When the people went there on the fixed date, they were made to stand in a row and 7 young men were picked out. This was done by Fateh Khan Tahsildar. The other people were abused and beaten and told to bring more recruits." (St. 591).

"LOAN FORCIBLY LEVIED."

Sardar Sant Singh Vakil of Lyallpur thus summarizes the recruiting and war loan methods:—

"War Loan was forcibly levied in this District. Title hunters exacted war loan from the masses in order to win honour for themselves. Rs. 33 per square were forcibly levied *en-masse*. No exception was made. Even an adjudged bankrupt had to pay it. The history of this levy is interesting. It was proposed that every square holder should be made to give Rs. 33, the value of one acre of land, to the Government. No square holder was consulted. The proposal came from the title hunters. It was accepted by the local authorities but was modified by the local Government. In place of gift, the Local Government took it as a loan, the interest going to the improvement of the village, and not to the individual contributors.

"Uttamsingh of Chak. No. 26 G. S. was prosecuted for an offence, when he was reluctant to pay it. The case was withdrawn on his making the payment.

"Imperial war Relief Fund.

"Ten rupees per square were levied. People paid it as they could not help it.

"Lambardars had to furnish recruits on the penalty of forfeiting the Lambardari rights. Several were actually dismissed. Thus the value of a recruit goes to Rs. 500. Police sent up people to be bound down for keeping peace. Magistrates refused bail and sent them to the lock up till they agreed to furnish recruits. Criminal prosecution was withdrawn on the accused agreeing to offer himself as a recruit." (St. 516).

O'DWYER'S SPLENETIC SPEECH.

Thus Sir Michael O'Dwyer galvanized the Punjab into, life, and made the Punjabis feel akin in a manner, they had never done before. When, therefore, the month of April last was reached and he had an ocular demonstration of the oneness of the Punjab and the oneness of India, he was stupified and delivered his splenetic speech on the 7th April, from which we have already quoted. He wanted to make and did make a supreme effort to crush the spirit, that was struggling to be free from the thraldom, under which he had bound it during his iron rule. He scented danger in every honest speech made by the leaders and he detected conspiracy in every combination, and thus forgetting himself issued his orders against Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Gandhi. He must have known that this could only end in exasperating a people, who had already been incensed against his rule. We feel tempted to say that he invited violence from the people, so that he could crush them. The evidence in the appendix shows that he subjected the Punjabis to the gravest provocation, under which they momentarily lost self-control. They have paid dearly for it, but they have also, with amazing quickness, regained self control and risen purified through the fire of sufferings, mostly undeserved, and earned the certificate for sanity given to them by Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

Having made it sufficiently clear in Chapter II that "the people of the Punjab were subjected to a variety of pin-pricks by the local administration, and that, by its studied contempt for them, it had made it well-nigh impossible for the natural leaders of the people—the educated classes—to control the populace", the Sub-Committee goes on to say that "it was in this atmosphere that the Rowlatt Bills came upon the Punjab." Chapter III is devoted to the Rowlatt Bills and the agitations they provoked and Chapter IV to the Satyagraha movement (Both these Chapters will be published in to-morrow's issue of "The Chronicle"). Chapter IV ends with these sentences: "Neither Satyagraha nor Hartal, therefore, had anything to do with the mob excesses. What led to them will be considered in the following pages." What follows is Chapter V dealing with Martial Law. It begins:

CHAPTER V.

THE MARTIAL LAW.

We have followed Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration with regard to his treatment of the educated classes and his recruiting methods. We have endeavoured to show how Sir Michael O'Dwyer estranged all classes of Punjabis from him. We have also described in sufficient detail the Rowlatt Act and its consequences. We have shewn, too, the nature of the agitation that took place throughout the length and breadth of India for its repeal. We have given, in the language of its author, the principles of *Satyagraha*, and we think we have shown sufficiently clearly that the Rowlatt Act agitation, which crystallized into shape on the 6th April, produced no violence whatsoever, and that *Satyagraha*, as conceived and applied by its author, is singularly free from violence; indeed, its propagation and acceptance can only result in greater peace and security of life and property. We have shewn, too, that the Rowlatt Act agitation and *Satyagraha* had likewise enabled the people to realise their power, and had energised them. The people in the Punjab had no love for the Government, as represented by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. They were thoroughly discontented. This discontentment became intensified by reason of high prices. They had expected better times in every way after the war. On the contrary, the termination of hostilities brought into prominent relief their own precarious position. The unrest thus caused was aggravated by the Khilafat agitation, the Muhammadans, not without just cause, distrusting the intentions of the British Government.

In order properly to understand the events of April last, it is necessary to bear in mind the foregoing facts, which are scarcely capable of being disputed.

The Punjab had a complete *hartal* on the 6th April. It was a scene unparalleled in the Punjab, and, for that matter, in India. On that day, the leaders and the people seemed to act as one man. There was complete fraternization between Hindus and Muhammadans. Resolutions were passed all over, protesting against the Rowlatt Act and demanding its repeal. The demonstration of the 6th April was a peaceful assertion of the people's will.

This, however, proved too much for Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He scented danger to the British Rule in both the *hartal* and the Hindu Muhammadan unity. To him it was an anti-British combination, that must be broken at any cost. Even the prosecution against Lahore leaders dignified their peaceful acts by the name of "conspiracy and waging war." The *precis* of the Lahore case, prepared by the convening authority, proceeds: "The measure commonly known as the Rowlatt Bill was passed by the Imperial Council on 18th March 1919. Thereupon, a general conspiracy was formed by persons outside the Punjab, with whom the accused associated, to hold tumultous meetings, and to ordain a general strike with the intention and object of inflaming popular feeling against Government, and to so overawe it, as to try and induce the vetoing of the measure. Accordingly, throughout India, and in the Punjab in particular, the said conspirators, including the accused, declared a general strike, commonly known as a *hartal*, to take place on the 30th March, intending thereby to induce disorder, paralyse the economic life of the country, and excite disaffection and hatred towords Government."

STATEMENT OF SEVERAL MEETINGS.

Then follows a general statement of several meetings, called in the *precis* "riotous assembly", and this is followed by two paragraphs which we must give in the words of the Government draftsman:—"On the 9th April, in pursuance of the conspiracy to excite disaffection and feelings of enmity against Government, and on the occasion of the Ramnaumi procession, the accused, Rambhaj Datt, Gokal Chand, Dharmi Das Suri, and Duni Chand, and others encouraged the fraternisation of Hindus and Muhammadans against the Government as by law established. On the 10th April, the Government of the Punjab, with a view to maintaining peace and order, prevented the ingress of one of the conspirators, by name Gandhi, into the province, and, on the same date, ordered the deportation of two other conspirators from Amritsar, by name Kitchlew and Satyapal. These precautionary measures of Government for the preservation of peace and order were seized upon by the conspirators as a signal tn wage war against the King"We cite these paragraphs to emphasise the points made by us, *viz.*, that the *hartal*, the meetings preceding and following it, and the fraternisation of Hindus and Muhammadans were interpreted as a menace to the Government. Nor was this treatment of the *hartal* and the fraternisation an after-thought. Sir Michael O'Dwyer had expressed himself in plain language on the 7th April. We have already quoted from his speech of that day. He had met the Hon. Raizada Bhagat Ram, Barrister of Jullundur. He expressed his strong disapproval of the *hartal* to him also, as will appear from the statement submitted by him.

"GREATER FORCE THAN SOUL FORCE"

Raizada Bhagat Ram says:—

"After the meeting (of the Punjab Legislative Council) I met the Lieutenant-Governor in the drawing room. He asked me what sort of a *hartal* we had at Jullundur. I replied it was a complete *hartal*, and that there was no disturbance. Sir M. O'Dwyer asked me what I attributed it to. I answered, 'To my mind it was due to the Soul-force of Mr. Gandhi.' On this, Sir Michael raised his fist and said, 'Raizada Sahib, remember, there is another force greater than Gandhi's Soul-force." (St. 650).

Thus Sir Michael was determined to crush all political consciousness by any means he could think of. He was prepared to goad the people to madness. How he partially succeeded, we shall see presently.

THE MARTIAL LAW.

PART II.

1 AMRITSAR.

We shall take Amritsar first, as it was there that the goading process took place. Amritsar is second in importance to Lahore, though in many respects it is more important even than Lahore. Its population numbers 160,000. It is the city of the Golden Temple, the greatest place of Sikh worship. Being the largest commercial centre in the Punjab, and having the Golden Temple, it attracts travellers and visitors from all parts of the Punjab and even from outside.

About the middle of April marks the Hindu New Year's Day, when in Amritsar there takes place also a cattle fair. The New year's day is called the Baisakhi, the occasion being both religious and commercial. Every year it draws crowds from far and near. The Baisakhi is preceded by the Ramnaumi celebration.

Amritsar observed the 6th of April in a thorough manner, the Muhammadans, the Sikhs and the other Hindus belonging to all grades observed complete *Hartal*. It was spontaneous and voluntary. The behaviour of the crowd was unexceptionable and there were no accidents to regret or to report.

The ninth April was the Ramnaumi day. It is principally a Hindu religious function. But this time it was used for Hindu Muhammadan Unity. The Muhammadans took a leading part in it. Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal were among the organisers of the fraternisation. Long before this, the two leaders had risen into prominence by their public services.

Dr. Saif-ud-din Kitchlew is a Muhammadan Barrister enjoying a considerable practice. He is a Doctor of Philosophy of Munster and a graduate of Cambridge. He was also a student at Aligarh. He is 35 years old, is married and has got two children. He has interested himself for several years in Hindu Muhammadan Unity.

DR. SATYAPAL.

Dr. Satyapal is a Hindu, Khatri by caste. He is a B.A., M.B., of the Punjab University. He held the King's Commission for one year at Aden during the War as Lt. I.M.S. He was a co-worker with Dr. Kitchlew and became popular by reason of having carried on a successful agitation against the stoppage of the issue of platform tickets to Indians at the Amritsar Railway Station. Both became much more popular during the Rowlatt agitation, and both approved of Satyagrah. There is no doubt that at Amritsar, as elsewhere, the Rowlatt agitation began to draw much larger audiences than before, and as the agitation gathered force, by their continuous activity they became the idols of the people.

Dr. Satyapal was prohibited on the 29th March 1919, under orders of the Government of the Punjab, from speaking in the public, and he was interned in Amritsar.

As has been observed in the previous chapter, *Hartal* was observed in some parts of India on the 30th of March also. It was observed that day in Amritsar.

The meting of the 30th March at Amritsar, according to official accounts is said to have been attended by from 30,000 to 35,000 persons, but all accounts agree that it passed off without a single untoward incident. The speakers at the meeting emphasized the peaceful and religious character of the function. These are the closing words of Dr. Kitchlew:—

"We will be ever prepared to sacrifice personal over national interests. The message of Mahatma Gandhi has been read to you. All countrymen should become prepared for resistance. This does not mean that this sacred town or country should be flooded with blood. The resistance should be a passive one. Be ready to act according to your conscience, though this may send you to Jail, or bring an order of internment on you."

Again:—"Do not cause pain or distress to any one. Go home peacefully. Take a walk in the garden. Do not use harsh words in respect of any police man, or traitor, which might cause him pain or lead to the possibility of a breach of the peace or a riot."

But Sir Michael O'Dwyer was much ruffled by the *Hartal* and the meeting at Amritsar. He, therefore, served on Dr. Kitchlew also the same order as on Dr. Satyapal. The order is dated the 3rd April and reads that "he shall until further orders (a) remain and reside within the municipal limits of Amritsar City (b) refrain from communicating, either directly or indirectly, with the press and (c) refrain from convening or attending or addressing in writing or otherwise any public meeting.

RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

Pandit Kotu Mal, Pandit Dina Nath and Swami Anubhavanand were also similarly restricted. These orders had undoubtedly agitated the public mind, but the people were not unnerved by them. There was, therefore, another complete *Hartal* on the 6th April, and a meeting larger still than the one held on the 30th March. Mr. Badrul Islam Khan, a Barrister of Amritsar, presided at the meeting which is said to have been attended by 50,000 people. Quoting again from the official record, the meeting passed a resolution requesting the Government that the orders against Dr. Satyapal and others might be rescinded. The burden of the speeches in connection with the orders will be found in the following sentence, which we extract from the report before us:—

"The only fault found with them is, that they informed all of us of the real object of the Rowlatt Act."

A resolution asking for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act was also passed. The president in concluding the proceedings said:—

"To-day's meeting has been held more successfully even than the meeting of Sunday last. Your object as to the expression of opinion has been accomplished. At this time people should not exhibit passions, but they should be patient. Mahatma Gandhi's advice is: in this struggle we will patiently bear grief and sorrow and thus save ourselves from violence and harshness. Falsehood will fail and truth shall win. If you preserve peace of mind, patience and forbearance, the meeting shall have a vast effect. But, if there is the least disturbance, and even two men fight with each other, this will entail bad results and the meeting will have no effect. The audience is therefore requested to leave the meeting place very calmly and not to make any sort of procession."

The report from which we have quoted the above passage and which is dated the 8th April concludes:—"The public fully complied with the directions of the President."

The 9th of April, as already stated, was the great Ram Naumi day. The leaders had decided, that there should be complete fraternisation between Hindus and Muhammadans on that occasion. The Ram Naumi is usually a religious function, but the Muhammadans having decided to take part in it, it undoubtedly assumed a larger significance. It was a big procession, in which a large number of Muhammadans took part. Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal witnessed the procession from different places and received a great ovation from it as it went past them. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar also watched the procession, and as the various band parties passed him they struck up "God save the King." And again in spite of the great demonstration, there was no regrettable incident and no accident.

All this popular demonstration and unfoldment of national consciousness would have gladdened any ruler with imagination, and sympathy with popular aspirations. It only enraged Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He was angry that his orders, referred to by us, instead of cowing down the people, had only made them bolder and more articulate in their demands. Therefore, practically at the same time that the popular demonstration was going on in an orderly, perfectly constitutional manner, an order was being forged in the Punjab Government Secretariat, which was to destroy and disturb the people's peace; for the Lieutenant-Governor had decided to deport Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal. The orders were received at Amritsar late at night on the 9th April, and Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal were sent for on the 10th April by the Deputy Commissioner, who served the orders on them and sent them away to an unknown destination in a motor car. The news spread throughout Amritsar like lightning. A crowd immediately gathered together. It was a crowd of mourners—bareheaded, many unshod, and all without sticks. It was on its way to the Deputy Commissioner's bangalow to plead for the release of its loved ones. It marched through the principal streets of Amritsar, pased by the National Bank, the Town Hall and the Christian Mission Hall, the very buildings which within a short time were to be destroyed by some of them. Its progress was, however, stopped, at the Railway carriage over-bridge which was guarded by a military picket. The men demanded passage and said that they wanted to go to the Deputy Commissioner's bangalow to make *Faryad*—a prayer. They pushed forward, the picket fell back a little. They advanced, the military fired, killing and wounding some of them; whereon the crowd fell back. It was now no longer a peaceful crowd. It was a crowd foiled in its effort to secure the release of its leaders, and exasperated at the wounding and the killing of some of its members. These enraged men went to the Railway footbridge and some to the Hall Bazar, carrying the killed and the wounded. The sight of the wounded persons and dead bodies inflamed the citizens who saw them. Within a short time, a large crowd was again seen near the carriage over-bridge and the foot-bridge. This time it had armed itself with sticks and pieces of wood. Both the bridges were guarded by the military.

AFTER THE FIRING.

Meanwhile, the members of the Bar, having heard of the uproar, had offered their services to the Deputy Commissioner with a view to intervention. They were permitted to intervene. On their arrival, Mr. Plomer the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, told them that a big crowd had gone towards the Railway yard. Some, therefore, went in that direction and some remained near the bridges. Those that went to the Railway yard succeeded in clearing the crowd from it. Near the carriage over-bridge, however, the position was more difficult. Messrs. Salaria and Maqbool Mahmood were trying, on the one hand, to reason with the crowd, and, on the other hand to restrain the authorities from firing. At one time it appeared as if they would succeed, but some persons in the crowd threw stones or pieces of wood at the military, who instantly fired, killing about twenty persons and wounding many. Messrs. Salaria and Maqbool Mahmood had themselves a narrow escape. The Officer in charge expressed his regret for ordering the fire whilst they were in the crowd and trying to help the authorities by persuading the crowd to disperse. Mr. Maqbool Mahmood then went to the Civil Hospital and brought Dr. Dhanpat Rai to render first aid to the wounded. The stretchers were brought from the hospital, but it is said that Mr. Plomer sent them away, saying that the people would make their own arrangements. Some of the wounded were taken to Dr. Kidar Nath's house. He was living very near to the Zenana Hospital. It is stated that Mrs. Easden, on seeing the wounded, laughed and said that the Hindus and the Muhammadans had got what they deserved. Upon this, a party forced its way into the Hospital and tried to find out Mrs. Easden, but she was in the meanwhile concealed by Mrs. Benjamin and was only thus able to escape the mob. The excited mob sacked the National Bank and murdered Mr. Stewart, the manager, and Mr. Scott, the accountant. Those who had gone to the goods shed murdered Mr. Robinson, the railway guard. The mob attacked the Alliance Bank and upon Mr. Thomson, the manager, firing revolver shots, became infuriated and murdered him, threw down his body and burnt the corpse with the Bank furniture. Sergeant Rowland, the Cantonment electrician, was killed near the Rigo Bridge. The Town Hall, the Post Office and the Mission Hall were burnt, and so was a part of the Bhagtanwala Railway Station. An attack was attempted on the Chartered Bank also, but no serious damage was done to it, the Indian staff of the Bank saving the situation. Miss Sherwood who was cycling was brutally attacked, but she was rescued by the father of one of her Indian pupils. The crowd, there is little doubt, contained the usual *badmash* (hooligan) element, which seeing the opportunity resorted to looting the National Bank godowns. We might mention here, that since then some police men had been apprehended for being in possession of the property stolen from the banks. The whole of the destruction and looting was finished before 5 p.m. on the 10th April.

UNCALLED FOR PROVOCATION.

The provocation given by the deportation of their beloved leaders to the people of Amritsar was grave and uncalled for. This was doubled when the unarmed crowd was prevented from proceeding on its peaceful errand, and upon becoming insistent was fired on. It is necessary here to recall and emphasise the fact that up to the time of reaching the carriage overbridge and the firing on it, the mob had committed no violence. It is difficult to say what would have happened, if the mob had been allowed to proceed to the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow and there had its prayer rejected, as it was likely to be. It would have largely depended on the way the Deputy Commissioner dealt with them. It must be granted that the crowd was in an assertive mood, and if the anthorities thought that the crowd would have acted in a violent manner, we are not prepared to blame them for checking its advance. Our study of the evidence led before the Martial Law Commissions, of the official evidence led before Lord Hunter's Committee and the evidence collected by us, leads to the conclusion that there was no warrant for the firing. The authorities omitted all the intermediate stages that are usually resorted to in all civilized countries. There was no parleying, no rumouring, and no use of milder force. Immediately the crowd became insistent, the order to fire was given. In this country, it has become too much the custom with the executive and the military never to run any risk, or, to put it in another way, to count Indian life very cheap.

This is what Mr. Maqbool Mahmood, High Court Vakil, who together with Mr. Salaria was trying to reason with the crowd, says with reference to the second firing:—

"Salaria and I shouted out to the Deputy Commissioner and the officers to get back and not to fire, as we still hoped to take the crowd back. A few of the crowd threw wood and stones at the soldiers. The soldiers at once opened a volley of fire without any warning or intimation. Bullets whistled to my right and left. The crowd dispersed, leaving 20 or 25 killed and wounded. After the firing stopped, I went up to the soldiers and enquired if they had an ambulance car, or any first aid arrangements at hand. I wanted to run to the hospital which was close by for help. The soldiers would not allow me. Mr. Seymour, however, let me go. . . . The Deputy Commissioner himself was present when the fire was opened. He knew that Salaria and I were members of the Bar, and were trying to get the people back to the city. It was by mere accident that our lives were saved. I still believe, if the authorities had a little more patience, we would have succeeded in taking the crowd back. It is a matter of regret that, when the authorities decided to fire, they did not make any arrangement for an ambulance car or first aid. I believe some of the wounded might have been saved, if timely medical assistance had been forthcoming. After the first few shots, the crowd rushed back, but the firing was continued even after they began running away. Many of them were hit on the back. Most of the wounded were hit above the belt, on the face or on the head." (St. 5, pp. 30 and 31).

It should be remembered that the mob had not yet indulged in excesses. There was, therefore, no occasion for impatience, indifference or callousness, which, according to this witness, was evidently the case.

MOB EXCESSES CONDEMNED.

Whilst, therefore, we deplore the deportation order and the firing and consider both as unjustifiable, and the absence of any ambulance arrangement as inhuman, nothing can be held to justify the wanton destruction by the mob of the innocent lives and properties. The Bank managers were deservedly popular. The others, who were murdered were unknown to the crowd, and totally innocent. Miss Sherwood was a devoted Christian teacher and no remarks, however objectionable that might have been made by Mrs. Easden, could warrant the proceedings of the mob. The destruction of the buildings was utterly mad and we cannot help saying that all the good, that had been done by the wonderful self-restraint previously exercised by the Amritsar people was undone by these wild and unworthy acts of the mob.

Could these excesses have been prevented? Could innocent lives have been saved? What were the police doing? The *Kotwali* (Police Station) is a portion of the same block as the Town Hall. They were sufficient numbers of the police force at the *Kotwali*. The crowd did not touch the *Kotwali*, whilst it burnt the adjoining Town Hall with impunity. Most of the other buildings burnt were within a stone's throw of the *Kotwali*. The police had also intimation of the fact that the banks were being set fire to. It was clearly the duty of the police to have bestirred themselves and, even at the peril of their lives, at least tried to save the Englishmen who were murdered.

This murder and incendiarism came upon the authorities with such suddenness that they were unnerved for the time being. Mr. Kitchin was sent post-haste from Lahore by the Lieutenant-Governor. He says in his evidence before the Hunter Committee that he met people on the road. He motored unmolested to Amritsar which is about 35 miles from Lahore. This was in the afternoon at about 4 p.m. on the 10th April. At night at about 11, a troop train came with troops under Major MacDonald. Mr. Kitchin told him "that the situation was beyond their control and that he should take such steps, as the military situation demanded." He says further in his evidence that "he advised him to send a suitable force into the city and get information, or bring the survivors which was done." "Why was not a Civil Magistrate sent", asked Lord Hunter. Mr. Kitchin replied, "I expected that the party would have to fight their way and the presence of a Civil Magistrate would naturally embarrass what was purely a military operation. . . . The survivors were brought out and the *Kotwali* was reinforced without any resistance or fighting."

He returned to Lahore on the 11th. The charge of the city was handed over by Mr. Miles Irving to the military. On reaching Lahore, he informed the Lieutenant-Governor of this and the Lieutenant-Governor approved. Next morning, Mr. Kitchin again motored to Amritsar, but he saw no indication of any disturbances. Meanwhile General Dyer had arrived, established his headquarters at Ram Bagh and had taken over full control.

The first thing General Dyer did was to make arrests. He entered the city and made about twelve arrests without any molestation or resistance whatsoever.

We now turn to the people's doings during this time. On the night of the 10th, the city was left to itself, but there was no robbery or looting. Early in the morning of the 11th, they wanted to dispose of the dead. The military authorities would not allow, at first, more than four persons to accompany each bier. The people were intensely dissatisfied. They wanted a funeral procession. They sent their representatives to plead for them. At last, permission was granted after much haggling, but the procession was ordered to return

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Home Rule and the Road to it" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN,

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day Friday, the 26th Instant at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 29th Instant at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

At the early hour of 8-30 to-morrow morning, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford will be welcomed on arrival at the Victoria Terminus, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the leading official and non-official representatives of the Presidency.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

119 deaths from all causes occured in Bombay on Wednesday as against 167 on the corresponding day of last year and 137 on that of 1918. Three attacks and two deaths were reported from plauge and 9 attacks and 6 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

It is notified general informaion that the London New York, cross rate on the 23rd instant was 378.

GOLD MOHUR MILLS.

The following changes subsequent upon the publication of the Director's report for the year 1920 are announced:—

The original Rs. 500 Shares have been each sub-divided into 5 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up, and all the 20,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each in the new Capital, on which Rs. 50 have so far been paid up have been subscribed and issued. The New shares carry all rights equally with the old, from 1920 onwards.

Transfers of the new partly paid-up Shares recently registered in the agents office show sale consideration as being Rs. 200.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYM.

Her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd made her second visit to the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana last evening and was received by Lady Cowasjee Jehangir, the President of the Club and the Honorary Secretaries Mrs. E. S. Taleyarkhan and Miss Dhun Desai. Lady Cowasjee Jehangir then presented the ladies of the Gymkhana committee to Her Excellency, after which Her Excellency visited many tables where the members and their guests partook of tea. There was a very large number of ladies and gentlemen of all communities present.

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd graceously presented the prizes which were many and provided by the Gymkhana, which had been won in the numerous events during the past year and Mr. Justice Martin paid a high tribute to Her Excellency for the honour she had done the Club in gracing the assembly with her presence, particularly as she had so many claims on her time.

Her Excellency, who arrived at six o'clock, departed at half past seven o'clock and gradually members and guest went to their homes.

It was a most pleasant evening and choice refreshment were supplied by a very large number of waiters.

Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Eishiro Nuida as Consul for Japan at Bombay.

SUDDEN WEATHER CHANGES

DANGEROUS COLDS AND CHILLS WARDED OFF BY PEPS.

Few people even to-day realise how serious a matter the catching of a sudden cold or chill may be. Numerous sufferers from bronchitis, pleurisy, and other dread lung ailments owe their troubles to neglect, when catching cold through getting wet, or contracting a chill on the chest in some sudden change of temperature.

Everybody needs to keep Peps handy at this season. Peps provide the throat, chest and lungs with a powerful and real safeguard against weather perils.

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PUBLIC LECTURE BY MRS. BESANT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT will deliver a public lecture on "HOME RULE AND ROAD TO IT" on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE, Fort. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit will preside. The lecturer will answer all relevant questions on the subject.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 26, 1920.

TRUTH AT LAST.

"After the meeting (of the Punjab Legislative Council) I met the Lieutenant-Governor in the drawing room. He asked me what sort of a hartal *we had at Jullundur. I replied it was a complete* hartal, *and that there was no disturbance. Sir M. O'Dwyer asked me what I attributed it to. I answered, 'To my mind it was due to the Soul-force of Mr. Gandhi.' On this, Sir Michael raised his fist and said, 'Raizada Sahib, remember, there is another force greater than Gandhi's Soul-force.''*—From the Statement of the Hon. Mr. Raizada Bhagat Ram before the Congress Enquiry Committee.

The Commissioners appointed by the Punjab Sub-Committee of the Congress to enquire into the events of last April, have issued their Report. The Commission was appointed on 14 November last year on the refusal of the Hunter Committee to give the people the facilities of evidence which were accorded to officials. Negotiations between the Congress Sub-Committee and the Hunter Committee broke down, and it is not now necessary to recall the circumstances under which non-official evidence was excluded. The result of the breakdown must, however, be remembered in connection with the present Report. The Hunter Committee, held under the auspices of the Government of India and without authority to summon witnesses, was obliged to confine itself to the evidence of the witnesses produed by the Punjab Government. The Congress Committee, on other hand, received the evidence of the people and used along with it the testimony of officials given before the Hunter Committee. For those interested in learning the truth, there will thus be no difficulty in judging of the trust they ought to place on the evidence available and the narrative of events constructed out of all the records of facts that are available. The Report is signed by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Abbas S. Tayabji (retired judge of Baroda), and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. They are highly respected and trusted throughout the country, and even cavillers will admit that the signature of Mr. Gandhi is as the seal of truth placed on the Report. The Commissioners approached their task in a spirit of detachment, and every statement they have made may be verified by reference to the volume of evidence they have published along with their Report. Even if we set aside the Report and the personalities of the Commissioners, we shall have before us a well-authenticated volume of evidence, which along with official admissions, is sufficient for the framing of our own judgment. But the Commission has collected the evidence and given us an absolutely faithful—and verifiable—narrative of the events of April last. The Reign of Terror was not an affair of abstruse military interest fit only for the judgment of Martial Law veterans. No sane man will question the competence of the Commission to review the occurrences which caused such a sensation here and abroad, and which have been recognised as an infamy on British rule in this country. To commend the Report to the acceptance of India and the attention of disinterested Englishmen, it is not necessary for us to enlarge on the competence of the Commission, its absolute trustworthiness and the authenticity of the evidence it has published as the basis of its conclusions. We offer—and we speak on behalf of the country—the members of the Commission our thanks for the arduous labour they have gone through in vindicating the honour of flouted truth and the results they have been able to achieve at great self-sacrifice. If we have more men like them prepared to bestow time and energy on tasks of national importance, and ready to execute them with the sense of truth and responsibility they have displayed, we shall ere long be able to silence Neo-Prussian braggarts who glory in the use of "another force greater than Gandhi's soul-force." We congratulate the Commission on its work, and no reward for it can be greater than the thanks of the country.

Studied Moderation.

The Report is a document of the first magnitude for the nation. After one year of the occurrences we get a connected account of what happened in the Punjab. The Report is in a volume of 160 pages while the evidence covers nearly a thousand pages. It is impossible to review the facts collected, except in instalments, and we hope, in due course, to comment on the findings of the Commission. If the credentials of the Commission are unimpeachable, the method adopted by it adds to its acceptability. 1,700 witnesses were examined and every admitted statement was verified and the bona fides of the witnesses examined. No statement was accepted without sufficient cross-examination of the witnesses. On account of the serious allegations made against officials, each witness was warned of the risk he ran of making statements that were either untrue or exaggerated. Public meetings were held in different localities and contradictions invited on the evidence. In fact every scrap of evidence was tested before acceptance or rejection. The evidence before the Hunter Committee, elicited under less arduous and more lordly procedure, was also used as part of the records. There is not a word of theorising or speculation and the language is simple and measured, without any attempt at exaggeration or piotursque effect. The simple, restraining hand of Mr. Gandhi is visible in every line, and it testifies to the scrupulous regard for facts which the Commission accepted as its guiding principle. They say: "We have been obliged in places to use strong language, but we have used every adjective with due deliberation. If anything, we have understated the case against the Punjab Government. We recognise that we have no right to exact an impossible standard of correctness from the Government." And even accepting the lowest of standards and with all allowances made for the fallibility of the agents of Government, it is impossible to acquit them of the spirit of malignant vengeance which the Commission is forced to regard as the explanation of unheard of cruelties. "We have often been told that the worst thing that could befall a people is mob-law. Mob-law is terrible and not even the ruffian escapes its reaction. To say that a community was saved from mob-law is to pay a tribute without realising—a fact which the Commission has convincingly proved—that there might be worse things than mob-law and martial law, namely, the prevalence of militarist anarchism which has nothing in common with Martial Law.

Eclipse of Sir Michael.

One of the minor wrongs involved in the exclusion of non-official evidence is the non-production of some of the facts connected with Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration. Sir Michael is thus content to abide by the findings of the Hunter Committee. The Congress Commission had, however, to hear evidence relating to his iron regime and assess the results of the provocative policy which he had adopted as his own. To him the duty of British citizens was to obey orders and reflect with gratitude on the benefits of his administration. The agitator deserved no quarter. He bragged about the might of the British Government which had crushed foreign foes and quelled internal rebellion and could afford to despise agitators. In the same breath, he used to glorify the loyalty of the Punjab and fulminate against the symptoms of incendiarism—for in him there was nothing but malignant ill-will against activities that would be judged by sober men as constitutional. Leaving aside the episodes of his rule, his contempt of Indian aspirations, his despotic methods, the press-gang style of recruitment adopted against a community which gave of its life-blood and the many arts of intimidation and oppression recorded by the Commission, we may proceed on the fact that the Punjab, in spite of wrongs and provocations, was restful and quiet till April 6. Sir Michael commended himself on the fact. But he viewed the new spirit in the Punjab and the uneasiness of the people at the passing of the Rowlatt Act, with extreme contempt and regarded them as a challenge to his might. After recounting the abuses of his rule, which we reserve for subsequent discussion, the Commission concludes: "He wanted to make and did make a supreme effort to crush the spirit that was struggling to be free from the thraldom under which he had bound it during his iron rule. He scented danger in every honest speech and he detected conspiracy in every combination and thus forgetting himself issued his orders against Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Gandhi. He must have known that this could only end in exasperating a people who had already been incensed against his rule. We feel tempted to say that he invited violence from the people, so that he could crush them." The Commission gives details of the style of insult and provocation he adopted for making his rule one of abiding execration. But all evidence against him has been excluded from the official enquiry: he is one of the honoured pillars of the Empire; he is feted and entertained and immortalised by his old henchmen who, without any check, send the hat round for subscriptions! So much for the supreme generalissimo of the Punjab campaign.

Indian Life Counted Cheap.

The chief issue is not Sir Michael's responsibility. The question is whether there was a state of "rebellion" justifying the surrender of civil authority, whether there was occasion for the administration of so-called Martial Law and whether the whole of the reign of terror could not have been averted by a reasonable display of judgment and goodwill at the time of the unrest. To take the last question first, let us examine it in the light of the Amritsar incidents. The hartal of April 6 was spontaneous, voluntary and complete. The authorities strove against the observance, and in their chagrin, thought that for defiance there ought to be something stronger than intimidation. The report says: "It (the demonstration) only enraged Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He was angry that his orders, referred to by us, instead of cowing down, had made them bolder and more articulate in their demands." That was the sting of the situation. The Commission notes that there were like demonstrations in other parts of India Feeling, for instance, was high in Bombay; if, instead of tactful methods, on the 12th of April the soldiery had been allowed to shoot, there would have been massacres throughout Bombay. It was not the situation which was peculiar, but the men who were peculiar, and chief among them was Sir Michael who thirsted for the "day of reckoning," as he called it. In an inciting speech to soldiers on the hartal, Sir Michael said: "At Lahore and Amritsar on Sunday, coercion and intimidation were used to law-abiding citizens and in Bombay they have openly begun to defy the law." If he were in Bombay—which was in his judgment tremendously defiant—he would perhaps have let loose many "mad men" to conquer the situation! What he did was to deport those who had organised the meeting and the hartal. Thereupon, a crowd of people proceeded to implore the Deputy Commissioner for their release—to make *faryad*. It was a crowd of mourners—bareheaded, many unshod and all without sticks. Mr. Irving remarked that to appear bareheaded was a sign of violence, and the people had to pay for silly ideas of that kind. They were stopped at the railway bridge by the picket who falling back shot them. Carrying their dead and wounded, the people became more exasperated at the offer of violence. Later they threw stones at the military whereupon, without any milder measure, the soldiers killed twenty and wounded as many. The crowd driven to madness indulged in terrible excesses for three hours, and then the fury spent itself. The rest of the Amritsar episode after the three hours' outbreak of violence, was the play of the retaliatory machinery. Now, could these incidents have been prevented by a modicum of patience and tact on the part of the military, who were apparently free to fire at the slightest provocation? This is the conclusion of the Commission: "Our study of the evidence led before the Martial Law Commissions, of the official evidence led before Lord Hunter's Committee and the evidence collected by us, leads to the conclusion that there was no warrant for firing. The authorities omitted all the intermediate stages that are usually resorted to in all civilised countries. There was no parleying, no humouring, and no use of milder force. Immediately the crowd became insistent, the order to fire was given. *In this country, it has become too much the custom with the executive and the military never to run any risk, or to put it in another way, to count Indian life very cheap.*" After the quiet of the next two days, Indian life and honour was counted dirt-cheap. The question is, could the massacre and other later infamies have been avoided? Rather, could not the situation from the beginning have been better handled by the executive if they had not been inclined to "fire and fire well" at slight provocation? The evidence is conclusive that the waste of life and cruelty could have been prevented as indeed it was prevented in other parts of India. To speak of the riots as "Satyagraha" riots is to talk nonsense. The centre of the Satyagraha movement was elsewhere and there was no appreciable extension of it in Amritsar at all. The sequence of events and the causes of the violence there must be differently explained. The Commission has done it.

What of the "Rebellion?"

Dyerites set much store on the assertion that there was "open rebellion" and that Martial Law was, therefore, justified. The carnage of Jallianwalla preceded the proclamation of Martial Law and it is hardly necessary, from the lesson of that example, to think of subsequent severities as subsidiary to Martial Law and necessarily abnormal for the traditions of civil law in the Punjab. Were the occurrences after April 13 beyond the power of civil law to deal with? Did the state of things amount to "open rebellion" and was it beyond the power of civil authorities to cope with, with due reliance on the military as circumstances demanded it? We agree with the Commission that the case for "rebellion" broke down miserably before the Hunter Committee. Copious twaddle was at one time served out in regard to the "hidden hand," the suspects being Lenin and Trotsky. The organisation theory of the "rebellion" was entirely without foundation and Martial Law Commissions, at their wit's end, had to draw upon the Rowlatt Agitation and make it serve the formula of "conspiracy to overawe Government and wage war against the King." The Bolshevik nonsense was blown up before the Hunter Committee. Then, was there any local organisation with a zeal to overthrow the King's Government? The collapse of the official case cannot be better described than in the Commission's words: "The theory of rebellion or war completely broke down before the Hunter Committee. There was no proof of organisation outside the Punjab and behind the so-called conspiracy. On the contrary Colonel O'Brien—one of Sir Michael's trusted lieutenants—had to admit that he had no evidence to support the theory of rebellion, that it was mere guess work and that his arrest of the leaders of Gujranwala, too, was based on mere table-talk. He admitted he had nothing to connect the leaders directly with violence, but that he wanted to hold them responsible, if there was any violence. The other witnesses fared no better. . . . . The fact is, it was necessary for Sir Michael's theory that the Rowlatt agitation was mischievous to establish a widespread conspiracy. The wish was father to the thought and he saw, and he made others see, that in every speech of the leaders there was sedition, in every hartal a conspiracy, in every Hindu-Moslem fraternisation a menace to British rule." It is a cobweb of malevolent absurdities. There was an unfortunate turn in the turmoil at Amritsar which has to be noted. When the wounded were removed to the Zanana hospital after the second shooting by the military, Mrs. Easdon, on seeing them, it is stated, laughted at the wounded and said that the Hindus and Moslems got what they deserved. The thoughtless remark incensed the mob and later they madly sought to find her out. Further in statement 3, Mr. Dhaber, a respectable witness, deposed that on remonstrating about the firing from the Telegraph Office one of the men in uniform, believed to be an officer, said: "We want to kill as many damned swines as possible." Incendiary, though thoughtless, remarks of this kind illustrate the spirit that prevailed in some quarters and indirectly maddened the people into further assaults. In the three hours' fury four Europeans were killed and, of course, many more Indians.

Revanche.

It remains for us to note the psychology of officials, without which it would be impossible even to conceive of later developments. The hideous frightfulness seen on the days after the outbreak of mob-fury cannot be explained without reference to the mentality of those in authority. After the occurrence of the 10, English officials were naturally angry, but their anger grew with reflection and got the better of their judgment. When Lala Dholan Das went to see the authorities at their request, he found them in bitter mood: "All were in excited temper, so much so that Mr. Seymor is reported to have said that for every one European life, one thousand Indians would be sacrificed." This is from the evidence of Mr. Sadiq, Bar-at-Law, who also had seen them: "The impression I got from the talk I had with them was that as Europeans had been murdered, their blood could not remain unavenged; and if there be the least resistance or disobedience or any breach of the peace, sufficient amount of force would be used and if necessary the city bombarded." Col. Smith on April 11, had warned an assistant to quit the city, as it was to be bombarded by General Dyer who was coming—a project abandoned presumably in favour of some other staggering feat. It came in Jalleanwalla. The Commissioner of Amritsar made, among other things, the following remarks in a harangue: "Do you people want peace or war? We are prepared in every way. The Government is all-powerful. Sarkar has conquered Germany and is capable of doing everything." The people who did not want war, however, got some of the amenities of war which may well surprise the savage. Mr. Miles Irving also made a speech in which he said: "You have committed a bad act in killing the English. The revenge will be taken upon you and your children." Thus the revenge came descending upon innocent men—and also children. It was perhaps the thirst for revenge which accounts for the following experience of Mrs. Benjamin, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and a friend of Mrs. Easdon who was sheltered by her. She says: "When the enquiry was going on, I was taken to the *kotwali* on two occasions; I was asked to say I had seen Mohammad Amin in the crowd. As I said that was not the truth, Mr. Plomer threatened to send me to jail. I told them whatever I knew, but I refused to give false evidence. They also tempted me with a reward from the Government, if I supported the story. I refused again" (statement 6). This is a sample of the utter corruption and mercilessness with which the blood-feud was prosecuted against the innocent. Four Europeans were killed. If, on the scale of atonement by Indian lives preferred by Mr. Seymour, there had been a hecatomb the sequel would not have been more atrocious. The thirst for vengeance unfortunately possessed some officials—that is the finding of the Commission. But it went on long and with great ingenuity, and the Punjab record is the result. That, in fine is the implication of Mr. Miles Irving's wrath which, we suppose, possessed less cultured gentlemen than he. We shall leave the subject with the hope that the fiendish doctrine of counting Indian lives cheap, and equating a thousand against one, will not be endorsed by those in higher authority. If there is any one in supreme authority, prepared to believe in the doctrine, or to condone the acts of anyone proved guilty of such reprisals, we can only repeat: "Thou hast conquered, O! Prussian."

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

The reply of the Premier to the Khilafat Deputation, which we publish elsewhere, will be read throughout this country with feelings of the keenest disappointment. We shall deal with the reply in detail to-morrow. Meanwhile, we think it necessary to emphasise the most dominant fact which emerges from the Premier's reply. And it is that the Premier of Britain has not realised the true inwardness of the Khilafat question and the momentous issue of the peace and tranquillity of the East and, through it, of the world, which is involved. Else, he would not have recalled the singularly inappropriate analogy of the loss of temporal power by the Pope of Christendom. Apart from the merits of that parallel, the Premier forgot that the loss of the Pope's temporal power was not effected without bloodshed. Does it bespeak far-seeing statesmanship and due regard for the interests of the Empire,—whose Moslem subjects outnumber Christians,—on the part of the Premier to contemplate without concern the perilous consequences of the reaction throughout the Moslem world which the impairment of the temporal power of the Khalifa is likely to produce? Further, how is the Premier going to reconcile this statement of his with the solemn pledge of the British Government that the question of the Khilafat was for Molsems alone to decide? The Moslem view of this question was put by Mr. Mahomed Ali with the greatest moderation as well as ability. The Premier's insistence on the necessity of the application of the principles of nationality and self-determination is no convincing argument against this view. Because, in the first place, the insistence is incompatible with the desire for "mandates" and, secondly, the Moslem view does not necessitate the sacrifice of the national aspirations of, and the fullest autonomy to, the Arabs and other subjects of the Sultan and all necessary safeguards for the protection of minorities.

Notes of the Day.

What Will Mr. Wilson Do?

The United States Senate has finally intimated to President Wilson its refusal to ratify the Peace Treaty. That means that so far as the great American Republic is concerned the Treaty is dead as a door nail. The question now is what will President Wilson do in the circumstances? He has repeatedly declared that he will have the Treaty as a whole or not at all. Since the Senate has mutilated the Treaty beyond recognition by the interpolation of reservations diametrically opposed to the original intentions of the high contracting parties who framed it at Versailles, the President has no alternative but to "pocket" it, as he once declared. But, it is obvious that he will not be able to remain inactive for any length of time after the Senate's—that is to say, the nation's— repudiation of the spirit underlying the original treaty. Two courses are open to President Wilson now, either to resign the Presidency and appeal to the country once again or let his erstwhile "Allies" manage to shift for themselves in the bog of European diplomacy. It is difficult to say whether the President will feel "too proud," to throw up the sponge at this juncture or whether he will take up the challenge. In his present state of health any idea of a "campaign" on his part must be given up. Hence, it would appear likely that he will simply let world-affairs drift and wait and watch.

PREMIER ON KHILAFAT.

A DISAPPOINTING UTTERANCE.

SULTAN'S TEMPORAL POWER

COMPARED WITH POPE'S!

"TURK, AN INEFFICIENT RULER"!

MR. MOHAMED ALI'S MODERATE PLEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 24.

The Government of India have received a detailed account of the reception of the dian Khilafat Deputation by the Prime Minister in London on the 17th March.

MR. MAHOMMED ALI.

Mr. Muhammad Ali who headed the deputation, addressing the Premier, said the Deputation had come to England on a religious mission. Islam drew no distinction between spiritual and temporal affairs. It has always had two centres, one personal and the other local. The personal centre is the Khalif as successor to the Prophet and repository of the traditions. The local centre is th Jazirat-ul-Arab or Islamic Arabia. Islam regards it not as a peninsula but as an island, the fourth boundary being the water of the Euphrates and Tigris. For defence of the Faithful, the Khilafat must retain adequate territories and resources, which may be summed up in the expression "temporal power". The Turkish Empire had been reduced to such low limits as the result of recent wars, that Muslims consider it as irreducible minimum of "temporal power" adequate to the defence of the Faithful the restoration of territories to Turkey on the *Status Quo Ante Bellum*. They do not rule out such political changes within the scheme of Turkish sovereignty as would guarantee and secure the autonomy of various Muslim territories consistently with the dignity and independence of the State.

The Prime Minister asked if this signified an opposition after all, to the declaration of Amir Feisul as the King of Arabia

OPPOSITION TO FEISUL.

Mr. Muhammad Ali expressed the hope of reconciling the Turco-Arab differences and of persuading Amir Feisul that his own ambitions and those of Arabs could be entirely satisfied within the scheme of the Turkish Government. Pressed by the Prime Minister to say if he were opposed to the independence of Arabia, Mr. Mahomed Ali replied in the affirmaive. But, he also said this would not, however, rule out special arrangements for autonomy. Referring to India Mr Muhammad Ali explained that, consistently with their own desire for autonomous development they could not think of denying it to the Arabs, Jews or Christians within the Turkish empire. Apart from the question of "temporal power." Muhammadans claim that Jazirat-ul-Arab including Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia as well as the Arabian Peninsula should remain inviolate and entirely under Moslem control. This is the minimum demanded by the religious obligations which are absolutely binding upon the Mahomedans. "It does not specify that it should be Khalifa's own control. Religious requirements will be satisfied even if Emir Feisul exercises independent control there." Both this requirement and that of "temporal power" may easily be satisfied if the Jazirat-ul-Arab remains, as before the war, under the direct sovereignty of the Khalifa. Thirdly, a series of Islam religious injunctions required the Khalifa to be the warden of the three Holy Places of Mecca, Medina and Jerosalem, while overwhelming Moslem sentiment required that he should be Warden of the Holy Shrines of Najaf, Kerbela, Kazimain, Samaria and Baghdad. Apart from the above religious obligations, Moslems trusted that the pledge that Constantinople. Thrace and Asia Minor populations of which are overwhelmingly Moslem would be left inviolate would be redeemed in its entirety. Moslems cannot tolerate any affront to Islam in keeping Khilafat as a sort of hostage in Constantinople. As regards Thrace, Turkish claims require no further argument than the principle of Self-Determination. The same principle would entirely rule out Greek's claim to Smyrna.

MASSACRES.

Turning to the question of massacres, Mr Mohamed Ali said the Indian Khilafat delegation must put on record their utter detestation of such conduct and their full sympathy with the sufferers, whether Christians or Moslems. But, if the Turks are to be punished the whole question required impartial investigation by an International Commission on which the All-India Khilafat Conference should be adequately represented. The Commission should go into the question of organisation of revolutionary societies by Christian subjects of the Sultan and of the provocation offered to the Moslem majority in the regions affected.

Pressed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mahomed Ali said that he neither denied the existence of these massacres nor justified them. In the least he was not in a position to affirm or deny anything.

The Prime Minister cited the answer given by the Turkish Delegation in Paris, admitting the massacres.

NEED FOR THOROUGH ENQUIRY.

Mr. Mahomed Ali went on to ask for a thorough enquiry and added, "If it is established to the satisfaction of the world that really Turks have been guilty of these atrocities and horrible crimes, then we will wash our hands of the Turks. To us it is much more important that not a single stain should remain on the fair name of Islam. We want to convert the world to our way of thinking, but with what face can we go before the world and say we are the brothers of murderers and assassins?" He urged that the massacres began only in the last quarter of the last century after the success of the Russian intrigues, in the Balkans etcetra. In any case if the Turks are to be punished, on the assumption that the Turkish rule was a blasting tyranny, evidence should be absolutely above suspicion. No such evidence at present existed. "Even in to-day's 'Times'", said Mr. Mahomed Ali, "you read of the horrors perpetrated by these so-called innocent lambs i.e., the Armenian Christians. He urged the importance of removing the wrong impression from the minds of the millions of Moslems that the Turkish question was being dealt with in the spirit of the Crusaders of Europe.

PALESTINE.

With regard to Palestine, Mr. Mahomed Ali argued that no reasonable aspiration of the Jewish community was incompatible with the control of the above Government reverting to the Turks. The Arab Delegation considered that an adjustment between the Khalifa and Arabs was practicable. The Arabs' may claim national Independence, but they cannot forget Islam is supernational and the Khilafat must be as dear to them as to Indian Mahomedans. The King of Hedjaz does not claim to be the Khalifa. He reburked the people who so addressed him, and announced officially his desire to be called the King of Hedjaz and not Amir-ul-Momin, i.e., Commander of the Faithful, which title is reserved for the Khalifa alone. The Sultan of Turkey has been accepted as the Amir-ul-Momin, for the time being, because the Moslems must have the strongest Mussulman Power at their disposal to assist them in the defence of their Faith.

In conclusion, Mr. Mahomed Ali said that Indian Moslems were anxious for reconciliation and meant to exercise their influence which would assist, in the event of a just and generous settlement with Turkey, to secure the future peace of the world and reconciliation of Turkey with the allies. The British Sovereign had a very powerful lever in his Mahomedan subjects which should be used far more extensively and effectively than it had been done in the past.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

The Syud Hossain referred to Mr. Mahomed Ali's statement that Indians were opposed to Arabian independence. He explained that they opposed Amir Feisul's declaration only because Arabia had hitherto throughout the history of Islam remained under the direct control of the Kahlif. They were not opposed to Arabian Independence. On the contrary, they wished very much for the complete autonomy in that country. But they wanted it to be in harmony, and not in conflict, with the Khilafat and its claims. He mentioned that the All-India Khilafat Conference was not purely a Mahomedan organisation. He referred to the very extraordinary growth of Hindu-Moslem unity in India in recent years, which reached the climax when the Hindus entered into the present movement with them. Here, they had the solid fact of Hindu-Moslem unity. The British Empire is the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world and if the Khilafat question, which affects every Moslem in India, was solved in a manner consonant with their religious obligations, they would have within the British Empire solid union of Islam and Moslem India and for the British, the common friendship of the Moslem world

PREMIERS REPLY.

The Prime Minister, after commending the lucidity and moderation of the speakers, said that in Paris, great care was taken to consider the view of Mahomedan representatives, who came from India. The Maharaja of Bikaner and Lord Sinha, who themselves formed part of the Peace Delegation, repeatedly brought forward the Mahomedan case. Also delegations were arranged from Mahomedans, some residents of Great Britain, some from India and at the Prime Minister's request, the Supreme Council of the Allies heard their case. He would, therefore, like the Indian Mahomedans to feel that their case had been presented with great care and force and had been listened to with conscientious care not only by the delegates of the British Empire but, at the request of British delegates, by the Supreme Council of the Allies. Secondly, he would like to get out of the mind of every Moslem throughout the Empire the idea that they were treating Turkey on different principles from those applied towards Christian countries. The Allies were at war with three Christian countries and one Mahomedan country. They did not seek war with any of them. Nothing was further from their minds at the beginning of the conflict with Germany than that they would have to make war with Turkey. "I do not believe," said Mr. Lloyd George "we had ever before made war against Turkey though we had fought for her many times." He then referred to the Crimean War and the events of 1878 and said, "let while we were engaged in the most terrible struggle of our History, Turkey suddenly declared war on us. It was vital to us in that struggle, to have free access to the Black Sea. The lack of such access prolonged the war by at least two years. Turkey suddenly slammed the gates in the face of an old Ally, who had always stood by her and who had no quarrel with her of any sort or kind, at that time. He (the Premier) did not believe that France had ever before made war with Turkey. She had been on the side of Britain in the Crimea, supporting Turkey. Yet, the same thing happened to France. "Therefore, no Mahomedan in India should imagine," said Mr. Lloyd George, "that we entered this war against Turkey as a Crusade against Islam. Nothing was further from our minds. I do not believe that the majority of the Turkish population wanted war with Great Britain. I deeply regret the Rulers misled the country into fighting against their old Allies and friends. The result was to prolong the great war for two years. Now, Turkey, like Germany and Austria, had been beaten. Germany and Austria had paid "penalty for the defeat. Austria had fallen to pieces Alsace-Lorraine and Poland had been taken from Germany, upon whom very stern and severe terms had been imposed. Both, Germany and Austria, were Christian countries. Therefore, it was no use talking about Crusades.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

Continuing, the Premier said, "We are applying the principle of Self-Determination to those countries which oppress subject peoples and provoke war to destroy liberty throughout the world." He did not want any Mahomedan in India to imagine that they were applying one principle to Christians, and another to Mahomedans. "Neither do I want any Mahomedan in India", he said, "to imagine that we are going to abandon, when we came to the Turks, the principles which we had ruthlessly applied to Christian countries like Germany and Austria. I do not understand, Mr. Mahomed Ali to claim indulgence for Turkey. He claims justice—and justice she will get. Austria had justice. Germany has had justice, a pretty terrible justice though. Why should Turkey escape? There is no reason why we should be applying any different measures to Turkey from that which we had meted out to the Christian communities of Germany and Austria. We are not treatig Turkey severly be caused she is Mahomedan. We are applying exactly the same principles to her as we have applied to Austria which is a great Christian community. The principle is that of Self-Determination applied to the Empire that have forfeited their right to rule. The Arabs have claimed Independence and severance from the Turkish dominion. Is it suggested that the Arabs should remain under the Turkish rule, merely because they are Mahomedans. Is not the same measure of independence and freedom to be given to the Mahomedans as to the Christians."

THRACE AND SMYRNA.

Turning to Thrace, the Prime Minister said it was very difficult to get facts but he had before him both the Turkish and Greek census of Thrace, between which there was very little difference. According to both, the Mahomedaen population was in considerable minority. If that was true and the principle of Self-Determination was to be applied, the whole of Thrace would certainly be taken from the Turkish rule. The same thing applied to Smyrna. After very careful investigation by an impartial Committee it had been found that considerable majority of the population was non-Turkish and the great majority undoubtedly preferred Greek rule to Turkish rule.

TEMPORAL POWER.

Turning to the question of a temporal power of the Khilafat, the Prime Minister said, "The question of temporal power of spiritual head is not confined to Islam. It is one of the great controversies of Christendom as well, concerning which there are wide differences of opinion, among Roman Catholics themselves. But, after the Pope had been deprived of the temporal power, his spiritual power is as great as before and very likely greater than ever. He know of sincere and zealous Mahomedans, who took a very different view of temporal power from that of Mr. Muhammad Ali. He would not enter into the controversy. All he would say was, the Turk will exercise temporal power in the Turkish lands. "We do not propose," said the Premier, "that he should retain the power over the lands which are not Turkish. This is the principle we are applying to the Christian communities of European and the same principles must be applied to the Turk.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

As to Armenian massacres, there was no doubt about them. It was true that an impartial investigation has not taken place But, that was because the worst massacres of all occurred during the war and there was no one there to investigate. He had cited the reply of the Turkish delegation in Paris. Their sole answer was that the party who were in power at that time and ordered the massacre of Armenians had also committed crimes against Moslems and condemned to death by every means three million Mahomedans. That was no answer. It was not a question of punishment. It was a question of good Government and whether it was 500,000 Christians or 3,000,000 Moslems, a Government which cannot protect its own subjects, whether Christian or Moslems against wholesal massacres of that kind was not fit to govern. "We are, therefore, bound," said the Premier, "in the interests of civilization, to exercise some kind of control and supervision." It was quite clear that the Turkish Government, as at present constituted, was incapable of protecting its own subjects.

BAD GOVERNMENT

The Prime Minister then referred to the devastation and desolation under the Turkish rule of Asia-Minor, once the granary of the Mediterranean. He proceed: "If the Turks were a capable and efficient administrator, who looked after his land well, there is not a Christian community in Europe that would not say "God bless you and prosper you." And we would not dream of interfering. We should be glad to see him work out his own Faith in his own land. But, I do not think that he has governed in a way which makes Islam proud of him. I will ask you to look at the way in which he has done it. Is Islam really proud of the Turkish dominion?"

INDIAN MUSLIMS' LOYALTY.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister wished to give comfort to the Mahomedans of India, who with very few exceptions, had stood loyal by the Throne and the Empire. There were exceptions even among Christians and he would, therefore, draw no distinction to the detriment of Indian Mahomedans, because there were some among them who were disloyal. He gratefully acknowledged that the Mussulmans of India had stood by the Throne and Empire. "They have helped us," said Mr. Lloyd George, "in the struggle." "We willingly and gladly recognise that. We also recognise that they have a right to be heard in a matter which affects especially Islam. We have heard them. Not merely have we heard them but we have very largely deferred to their wishes in the matter. The settlement was very largely affected by the opinion of India and especially the Mussulmans of India. But, we cannot apply different principles in the settlement of a Mahomedan country from those which we sternly applied to our settlement with Christian communities, with whom we were also at war.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S REPLY.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, in reply, appealed that the action of Turkey in entering the war might have been due to the alarm caused by the fact that the Czar of Russia, their ancient enemy was one of the Allies of Great Britain.

To this the Prime Minister, replying, said, "I wish to make it absolutely clear that when we entered into the war, we had no understanding whatever with Russia to the detriment of Turkey, so that Turkey had no reason to fear anything from our having engaged in a war on the side of Russia. Our war was against Germany and we had not Turkey in our minds in the least."

"AS OBDURATE AS EVER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

Commenting on the reception of the Indian Khilafat deputation by the Premier, the "Pioneer" says:—"We can only trust the Mahomedans as a whole will accept Mr. Lloyd George's earnest and explicit assurance that religion has nothing to do with the matter."

The "Independent" says:—"Mr. Lloyd George is as obrurate as ever."

EVACUATE CONSTANTINOPLE.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION'S APPEAL TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. Midnight, Mar. 25.

The Khilafat Deputation has addressed messages to the Premiers and leading men of England, France, Italy, America and Japan, expressing profound alarm at the Allied occupation of Constantinople and the gravest misgiving that the Deputation's mission of peace and reconciliation will be frustrated if the policy so aggressive and humiliating to India is pursued. The Deputation earnestly appeals to the Allies to refrain from a policy, which will not achieve its object and which will produce most unfortunate consequences in India.

The Labour Party on the 17th heard a statement of Mr. Mahomed Ali and an informal discussion followed.

SOMETHING "FIRMER" NEEDED.

"TIMES" ON ALLIED MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., Mar. 26.

"The Times" severely criticises the statement in the Allied communique issued in Constantinople that if general disturbances or massacres occur the decision to leave the Turks in Constantinople will, probably, be modified and expresses the opinion that this ambiguous, remote and highly contingent threat is most unlikely to overawe the Nationalists. Something firmer and more substantial is needed.

TURKISH COMMANDER IN THRACE.

REFUSES TO ACCEPT ORDERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. Midnight, Mar. 25.

It is reported that the Commander of the Turks in Thrace refuses to accept orders form Constantinople and has denounced the armistice. He states that the armed compulsion will be opposed and proposes to establish Government at Adrianople.

REOFF BEY AND KARAVASSIF BEY.

ARRESTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. Midnight, Mar. 25.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The British have arrested Deputies Reoff Bey and Karavassif Bey, who are the local representatives of the Nationalist leader Mustapha Kemal. The situation is tranquil.

LATER.

Reoff Beff and Karavassif Bey were arrested in the Chamber of Deputies without opposition. All the arrested men, who hitherto number seventy have been interned on the British warship. It is probable that many of those arrested will be released.

TURKEY AND AZERBAIJAN.

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. Midnight, Mar. 25.

It is reported that Turkey has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the Republic of Azerbaijan and that the document of alliance was signed in October 1919.

The Alliance provides for reciprocal assistance in the event of a Foreign Power attempting to establish political, administrative or economic protectorate over either. Both will refuse to sign the Peace Treaty or disarm if the independence of Turkey is endangered or independence of Azerbaijan is not recognised. Turkey will supply the munitions of war and train the Tartar troops. It is considered most likely that the Turkish Nationalists arranged the terms of the alliance.

Azerbaijan contains the provinces of Baku and Elizavetpol, including the Baku oil-fields.

"TIMES'" COMMENTS.

"The Times", commenting on the reported alliance between Turkey and Azerbaijan points out that the document bears the signature of Jevad Pasha, who was the Chief of the General Staff at the time the alliance was concluded. The paper contends that though not signed by a Turkish Minister the documents must have been drawn up with the cognisance and approval of the Turkish Government as well as of Mustapha Kemal, who probably arranged the terms. "The Times" quotes the letters published in the journal "Near East" stating that Enver Pasha has made Baku the headquarters of the Pan-Islamic intrigue in the Middle East and Azerbaijan has sought the Turkish support, as it feared a Russian domination. "The Times" suggests that the British Government should inquire from the Azerbaijan delegation to the Peace Conference, which is, at present, in London, whether the Azerbaijan Government admits the existence of the convention, whether it is prepared to denounce it and also whether it will cease harbouring Enver Pasha or his associates.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, March 19.—Replying in the Commons to Lord Sydenham, Lord Crawford stated that the appointment of Pandit Jagat Narayan as a member of the Hunter Committee was decided on after consultation between the Indian Government and Mr. Montagu. He did not think that the Pandit was identified with a speech violently attacking Sir M. O'Dwyer in September, 1917.

London, March 20th.—Ottawa.—In accordance with Lord Jellicoe's report the British Government is prepared to present Canada with a Fleet worth sixteen and a half million dollars, pre-war value comprising one light cruiser, four destroyers, eight patrol vessels, one flotilla leader, eight submarines and four mine sweepers. This will require 1,500 officers and men, of whom Canada has 500 trained men and a sufficiency of junior officers. The senior officers will, probably, be borrowed from the Royal Navy. The annual expenditure will be about five million dollars. Eventually, new cruisers will be constructed in Canada.

London, 24th.—Replying in the House of Commons to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Long stated that the following ships of all big gun type would not be required for the post war Fleet, but the method of their disposal had not yet been settled:—The Agincourt, Ajax, Dreadnought, Superb, Inflexible and Indomitable. The remainder were all included in the postwar Fleet.

London, March 20.—In the International Rugby Football match at Twickenham today, England beat Scotland by thirteen points to four.

London, March 20.—The weather was glorious at Twickenham to-day when 40,000 spectators saw England defeat Scotland at rugby. The King was present. Scots forwards were wonderful, but their three-quarters, although they had the ball more than Englishmen, missed chances through bad passing. English tackling was superb. Lowe and Harris scored tries for England in the first half. both of which were converted by Greenwood and Lockhart dropped goal for Scotland. After the interval Kershaw scored a try for England, which was not converted.

London, March 19.—Sir Edwin Lutyens has been elected a member of the Royal Academy.

London, March 19.—New York.—A telegram from Tokio says it is understood that the Japanese Minister in Peking will immediately negotiate for a speedy settlement of the Shantung question as the Japanese and Chinese Investigation Commissioners are agreed on the main points and Japan is ready to make large concessions to arrive at a solution.

London, March 18.—Replying to a question in the House of Lords, Lord Peel stated that the survivors of Gen. Allenby's army proposed to erect a memorial to those who had fallen in the operations which culminated in the fall of Jerusalem upon the hill outside Jerusalem, not the mount of Olives. The War Office had nothing to do with the scheme or design. He understood that the promoters would not make further action, until it had been decided which was to be the Mandatory Power for Palestine.

London, March 19.—The "London Gazette" announces that the French Croix de Guerre has been awarded to Major H. E. Medlicott, I.A., and Lieut.-Col. Sardar Kischen Singh, Commandant of the Bharatpur Transport Corps.

London, March 24.—Mr. Kellaway, Deputy Minister of Munitions, speaking at Bedford, stated that the total realised, by the sale of the surplus war stores and stores purchased on the trading account, was 230 millions sterling, of which 125 millions represented the sale of wool and hides etc., bought on the trading account, regarding which the Exchequer had benefited only to the extent of profit.

London, March 20.—In the final of the Amateur Doubles Championship Racquets to-day at the Queen's Club, Lieut.-Col. Wilson Johnson and Major Luther beat Captain Pennell and Nigel Haig by four sets to one. Winners will meet Baerlein and Kershaw in the Challenge round.

London, March 20.—It is reported that the weaving operatives in Lancashire are demanding 60 per cent. increase over their present wages. About 200,000 operatives are concerned.

London, March 20.—Both Oxford and Cambridge boat race crews are showing excellent form. Oxford to-day did a full course trial in twenty minutes and one second.

London, March 24.—The Royal Commission on the advisability of introducing decimal coinage has reported against the proposal declaring that the advantages to be gained in keeping accounts are in no way commensurate with the loss of convenience of the existing system for other purposes. The report also states that the bankers and financial houses, engaged in finance of overseas trade, consider that no great benefit to the overseas trade is to be expected from the adoption of the decimal system.

MARTIAL LAW IN AMRITSAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

before 2 p.m. The procession was very large, but the orders were strictly carried out and everything was finished before the appointed time. On the 12th April, Hans Raj, who subsequently became chief approver in the Amritsar conspiracy case, held a meeting at Dhab Khatikan, and he announced that another meeting would be held on the 13th April in the Jallianwala Bagh under the chairmanship of Lala Kanhya Lal. Lala Kanhya Lal himself denies having ever been asked or having consented to preside at any such meeting. He is a respectable pleader of long-standing, 75 years old, and he is very popular. (St. 29.) We have no doubt that his statement is correct. We believe that his name was used to draw a large crowd.

PICTURE OF AMRITSAR.

To understand the event that followed, it is necessary to have a picture of Amritsar as drawn by one who belonged to it, and yet had been away just for a few days. We have such a picture given by Lala Girdhari Lal, Deputy Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, and Managing Director of the Amritsar Flour and General Mills Company. He says:—

"I reached Amritsar by Calcutta Mail from Cawnpore on 11th April, 1919, about 11-30 a.m. . . . From and on the canal bridge near Amritsar, I saw batches of policemen guarding the railway lines. When the train steamed into the station here, the whole place looked like a regular military post, with soldiers and guns scattered all over. . . . No coolie or conveyance of any kind was to be had. Just as I came out of the platform, Sardar Bikram Singh met me and advised me either to go back where I had come from, or not to enter the city in any case. Being extremely nervous, as it appeared to me, he did not talk to me long. By the kindness of a railway servant, after waiting for 20 minutes, with great difficulty, I got a coolie to carry my luggage as far as the Golden Temple. At the foot-bridge there was a guard of some European soldiers, who would not let any one enter the city without searching all things thoroughly. Sticks of all kinds were taken away from every one. After a thorough overhauling of all my things I was allowed to proceed further. No one was permitted to go over the carriage bridge. This continued for days, till the 15th April probably. At every step outside the city, one could see nothing but only military or police at short distances with rifles and bayonets. Not a single policeman was to be seen on duty anywhere within the city. . . . The first thing that struck me, immediately on entering the city, was the stoppage of water supply completely. . . . Later, in the evening, I found the electric connection all over the city proper also cut off. To the best of my memory, this inconvenience also lasted at least up to 18th or 19th April, if not later. While proceeding to the Golden Temple, I saw marks of violence. Telegraph wires were cut, some buildings were burnt." (St. 1, pp. 1 and 2).

According to the official testimony also, the cutting-off of the water supply and electric light lasted three or four days, and it is quite evident that the cruel deprivation was intended largely to be a punishment for the whole city for the violence, in which only a few could take part, and which, as Lord Hunter pointed out to a witness, the peaceful citizens could not prevent.

On the 13th April, in the morning at about 9-30, General Dyer entered the city with an escort and made a proclamation. It was, according to the General's evidence before Lord Hunter's Committee, in three parts. The last part is the only part relevant to the occasion. It runs:—"No procession of any kind is permitted to parade the city or any part of the city or outside of it any time. Any such procession or gathering of 4 men will be looked upon and treated as an unlawful assembly and dispersed by force of arms, if necessary." General Dyer was closely questioned on the significance of the qualifications 'if necessary' and on the meaning of the word "gathering" in juxtaposition to the word "procession." "If necessary" can only mean 'in the event of such gathering not dispersing otherwise,' and 'gathering' can only mean 'gathering in a public street'; otherwise, any gathering of more than 4 men in private houses would become an unlawful assembly in terms of the proclamation.

THE PROCLAMATION.

This proclamation was read out by an interpreter in Punjabee and Urdu, at intervals, during General Dyer's progress through the city, which he says, occupied "2 or 3 hours." The drum was beaten to gather the people. A map was handed to the General indicating the places at which the proclamation was read, and he admitted that it was not read in many parts of the city. We have examined the map of the city with the route marked. More than one half, and that the most populous part of the city, was left untouched by the General. There is abundant evidence to show that very few citizens knew anything about the proclamation. Moreover, the 13th April was, as stated before, the Baisaki, Hindu New Year's day, and many people from surrounding villages were streaming in, who knew nothing of the proclamation. That such people did come and could not have heard the proclamation is admitted by the official witnesses.

At or about the time of this proclamation, a boy was announcing in the streets of Amritsar, by beating a tin can, that a meeting would be held at 4 p.m. at Jallianwala Bagh, and that Lala Kanhya Lal would preside at that meeting. There may be a question as to the exact time of this announcement by the boy. The evidence before us, however, shows that the announcement was made sometime before the proclamation by General Dyer. Lala Kanhya Lal says, "I heard that some men (who have not been traced up to this time to my knowledge) had, on the 13th April, proclaimed that a lecture would be given in the Jallianwala Garden by me. This led or induced the public to think that I would give them some sound advice on the situation then existing." (St. 29, p. 73)

At about 12-45 p.m., General Dyer was informed that a big meeting was to be held at Jallianwala Bagh at 4-30 that very afternoon. General Dyer admits that he took no steps to prevent the meeting. "I want you to explain" asked Lord Hunter "why you did not take measures to prevent the crowd from assembling at the Jallianwala Bagh?" The General answered, "I went there as soon as I could. I had to organise my forces, to think the matter out. . . . . I thought I had done enough in warning them not to meet." Lord Hunter asked, "Did the making of dispositions necessitate the occupation of the time between 12-40 to 4 p.m." General Dyer answered, "I did not believe that they would really meet, after all that I had done in the morning. I did not think of sending off another force and warn them not to go." He got definite information at 4 o'clock that the meeting was actually being held. Soon after, he marched off towards the city with picketing parties consisting of 25 rifles of Gurkhas and 25 Sikhs. He had also 40 more Gurkhas armed with *Khukhris*, and he took two armoured cars with him. He went at the 'ordinary walking pace.' To Lord Hunter's question, 'why he did not consider there was any necessity for proceeding with any extra expedition,' he said, "No Sir, it was very hot, we went at the usual pace of marching." He reached the Bagh about 5 or 5-15 p.m.

WHAT IS JALLIANWALA BAGH?

What is Jallianwala Bagh? The word *bagh* is a misnomer "Jalle' is the caste name of the original owner, 'wala' is the genitive termination; and the *'bagh'*, meaning a garden, is really an open piece of waste land surrounded by houses. It was, at the time, a private property owned in common by several people. As will appear from the plan attached, it is an irregular quadrangle, indifferently walled; and in most cases, the back walls of the houses surrounding it enclose the quadrangle. There are three trees in the quadrangle, a dilapidated *Samadh* (tomb) with a dome, and a well. The main entrance is a narrow passage through which armoured cars happily could not pass. There were no other regular entrances, but at 4 or 5 points, it was possible to get out through narrow openings. The ground at the entrance is an elevation, remarkably fit for posting soldiers and firing upon a crowd in front. When therefore, General Dyer marched into the Bagh with his 90 soldiers, the crowd had no easy exit.

According to the evidence before us, Hans Raj, prior to General Dyer's arrival, was in possession of the audience estimated at 20,000. He and a few others were standing on an improvised platform marked on the plan. An aeroplane was hovering over the meeting before the arrival of the troops. Hans Raj asked the meeting not to be afraid. The audience included many boys and children, and some men had come with infants in their arms. The people had no *lathis* with them. There were some C.I.D. men also at the meeting. Two of them were seen talking to Hans Raj. General Dyer deployed 25 soldiers to the right and 25 to the left, on the high ground on the north side of the rectangular space. It is best to give what happened afterwards, in his own words:—

FIRING WITHOUT WARNING.

Q.—When you got into the *bagh*, what did you do?

A.—I opened fire.

Q.—At once?

A.—Immediately. I had thought about the matter and don't imagine it took me more than 30 seconds to make up my mind as to what my duty was?

Q.—As regards the crowd, what was it doing?

A.—Well, they were holding a meeting. There was a man in the centre of the place on something raised. His arms were moving about. He was evidently addressing. He was absolutely in the centre of the square, as far as I could judge. I should say some 50 or 60 yards from where my troops were drawn up.

The General had admitted that there might have been a good many who had not heard of the proclamation. So Lord Hunter asked, "On the assumption that there was that risk of people being in the crowd who were not aware of the proclamation, did it not occur to you that it was proper measure to ask the crowd to disperse before you took that step of actually firing?"

A.—No, at the time I did not. I merely felt that my orders had not been obeyed, that Martial Law was flouted, and that it was my duty to fire immediately by rifle.

Q.—Before you dispersed the crowd, had the crowd taken any action at all?

A.—No, Sir. They had run away, a few of them.

Q.—Did they start to run away?

A.—Yes. When I began to fire, the big mob in the centre began to run almost towards the right.

Q.—Martial Law had not been proclaimed. Before you took that step, which was a serious step, did you not consider as to the propriety of consulting the Deputy Commissioner who was the civil authority responsible for the order of the city?

A.—There was no Deputy Commissioner to consult at the time. I did not think it wise to ask any body further. I had to make up my mind immediately as to what my action should be. I considered it from the Military point of view that I ought to fire immediately, that if I did not do so, I should fail in my duty. . . . . .

Q.—In firing was it your object to disperse?

A.—No, Sir. I was going to fire until they dispersed.

Q.—Did the crowd at once start to disperse as soon as you fired?

A.—Immediately.

Q.—Did you continue firing?

A.—Yes.

Q.—After the crowd indicated that it was going to disperse, why did you not stop?

A.—I thought it was my duty to go on until it dispersed. If I fired a little, I should be wrong in firing at all.

Then in reply to a variety of questions, General Dyer said he continued to fire for about 10 minutes, and that he had no "military experience to use similar methods of dispersing crowds; "he could have dispersed them, perhaps even without firing". But he fired, because "they would all have come back and laughed at him and he would have made 'a fool of himself.' His reasons for firing, he has given, in answer to another question, as follows:—

"I thought they were trying to assault me and my forces suddenly. All these pointed that this was a widespread movement which was not confined to Amritsar alone, and that the situation was a wide military situation which was not confined to Amritsar." The General had fired 1,650 rounds of ammunition. He admitted also that if he could have taken the armoured cars into the bagh, he would have done so and opened fire with them, that he stopped shooting, when he did, because the ammunition had run out, and that the crowd was very dense. He had made no provision for aiding or removing the wounded. It was not then his duty to render aid. That was a medical question. As soon as the firing ceased he retired. From time to time, he "checked his fire and directed it upon places where the crowd was thickest," and that he did, not because they were not going fast, but because he (the General) "had made up his mind to punish them for having assembled."

THE HOLOCAUST AND AFTER.

We must now supply further details of the scene from the mouths of eye-witnesses. We have already adverted to Lala Girdhari Lal's statement. He happened to watch the scene from a house overlooking the *bagh*. "I saw hundreds of persons killed on the spot. The worst part of the whole thing was that firing was directed towards the gates through which the people were running out. There were small outlets, 4 or 5 in all, and bullets actually rained over the people at all these gates, and . . . . . many got trampled under the feet of the rushing crowds and thus lost their lives. Blood was pouring in profusion. Even those who lay flat on the ground were shot. . . . . No arrangements were made by the authorities to look after the dead or wounded. . . . . I then gave water to the wounded and rendered such assistance as was possible. . . . . I went round the whole place and saw almost every body lying there. There were heaps of them at different places. . . The dead bodies were of grown up people and young boys also. Some had their heads cut open, others had eyes shot, and nose, chest, arms, or legs shattered.....I think there must have been over 1,000 dead bodies in the garden then... .....I saw people were hurrying up and many had to leave their dead and wounded, because they were afraid of being fired upon again after 8 p.m." (St. 1, pp. 10, 11.)

It may be mentioned here that the second part of the proclamation made on the 13th April by the drum beat, reads:—

"No person residing in the city is permitted to leave his house after 8. Any person found in the street after 8 is liable to be shot."

The witness further states, "many amongst the wounded, who managed to run from the garden, succumbed to injuries on the way and lay dead in the streets. It was thus that the people of Amritsar held their Baisakhi fair."

DEATH TOLL OF 1,000 I[illegible]

In the matter of the death roll, it is interesting to note that according to the Government's own showing, they did not commence investigating the figure before the 20th August, i.e., four months after the tragedy. Mr. Thompson then announced that not more than 290 had died. Now they have practically accepted the Sewa Samiti figures viz., 500, which are based on actual counting and represent the minimum. The exact figure will never be known, but after careful investigation, we consider that Lala Girdhari Lal's computation of 1,000 is by no means an exaggerated calculation. They must have been indifferent shots, if after directing their fire in the thickest part in a confined area, and among 20,000 people, they were not able to kill 1,000 men. Further, it is further be remembered, the fire was directed even into and from the Hanal[illegible] lane to the right, on the plan. We saw bullet marks on a balcony opposite; and evidence has been led before us to show that soldiers were posted at points [illegible] the Bagh to guard approaches, and those were shot whilst they were effecting their escape through these approaches. There is no doubt that General Dyer's plan was to kill the largest number, and if the number was 1,000 and not more, the fault was not his. His ammunition was exhausted, and he could not take his armoured cars through the passage, it being too narrow.

It is not possible to describe, in all the hideous details, the events of the 13th, and, to use Justice Rankin's expression, its "frightfulness. In order to appreciate it fully, one must read the whole of the official evidence and the evidence published by us. After the violence of the 10th April, the English Officials had become angry, and perhaps rightly so. The very men, towards whom they were in the habit of showing courtesy, now repelled them. Lala Dholan Das, a reputed resident of Amritsar, was one such man, but when he went at the request of the authorities to see them, he found them in an angry mood. "All were in excited temper, so much so, that Mr. Seymour is reported to have said that for every one European life one thousand Indians would be sacrificed. Some one suggested bombarding of the town, and Lala Dholan Das informed the officers that if, in any way, any part of the Golden Temple was touched or damaged, there would be no end of trouble, as this temple was held sacred all over the Punjab." (St. I, p. 7.)

Mr. Muhammad Sadiq, Barrister went with others to see the authorities regarding the disposal of the dead on the 11th April. He says, "The impression I got from the talk I had with them was that, as Europeans had been murdered, their blood could not remain unavenged, and if there be the least resistance or disobedience or any breach of the peace, sufficient amount of force would be used and, **if necessary, the city would be bombarded.**" (St. 19). Dr. Balmokand, Sub Assistant Surgeon, says that on the 11th April, Col. Smith, the Civil Surgeon, remarked "that General Dyer was coming and he would bombard the city. He drew diagrams and showed us how the city would be shelled and how it would be razed to the ground in half an hour. I said that I lived in the city, and what was to become of me if there was bombardment. He replied that I had better leave the city and live in the hospital, if I wanted to save myself." (St. 20 p. 56.)

Thus we know why and how the 'frightfulness' of the 13th April came about. A staggering blow had to be delivered. The idea of bombardment was evidently given up. The meeting of the 13th furnished a ready chance and General Dyer seized it. Mr. C. F. Andrews has called it a massacre, even like the Glenco Massacre. If there can be degrees in assessing values of inhumanities, we consider that the massacre of Glenco was infinitely worse than the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh, but the standard of correctness, exacted to-day, was not the standard set in the Military Manuals of the days of the Glenco Massacre. In our opinions even the people who heard the proclamation had not understood the significance or the meaning of the prohibitory part of it. Not a single man went to that meeting in open defiance of the proclamation. No provocation whatever was given to the Military Authorities and nothing, either in Amritsar or outside it, justified the massacre. It was a calculated act of inhumanity, and if the British Rule in India is to be purged of this inexcusable wrong, General Dyer must be immediately relieved of his command and brought to justice.

"A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY."

He has stated to Lord Hunter's Committee that Sir Michael O'Dwyer approved of his action. It is unthinkable to us that one, who was a trustee for the inhabitants of the Punjab, should have endorsed a crime against humanity. Even under Martial Law, de facto or de jure, certain canons of decency are obligatory on Commanding Officers. We venture to submit that General Dyer totally disregarded them. We repeat that we do not, in any shape or form, desire to defend or minimise either the murders of Englishmen or incendiarism We believe that they are indefensible, but no deeds, however dastardly, of an enraged mob can warrant a slaughter of innocent people, such as General Dyer was guilty of.

The fourteenth of April was devoted by the people to clearing the dead or wounded, and burning or burying the dead. Permission had to be obtained for the purpose, and this was the laconic proclamation issued, "The inhabitants may burn or bury their dead as soon as they please. There must be no demonstration of any kind."

In reply to Lord Hunter's questions as to the state of the city on the 14th, General Dyer said, "I went through the city to see if my orders had been carried out or not, I visited the pickets. All was quiet."

CHOICE OF PEACE OF WAR.

At about 2 p.m., a meeting of the local residents, Municipal Commissioners, Magistrates and merchants was called at the *Kotwali*, whereat the Commissioner made the following speech. "Do you people want peace or war? We are prepared in every way. The Government is all powerful. *Sarkar* has conquered Germany and is capable of doing every thing. The General will give orders to day. The city is in his possession. I can do nothing. You will have to obey orders" (St. 1, p. 11.)

Mr. Kitchin, the Commissioner, then went away. General Dyer with Messrs. Miles Irving, Rehill, Plomer and military guard, came about 5 p.m. He rushed into the room, followed by others, all exceedingly angry, and made a speech in Urdu. The following is the translation:—

"You people know well that I am a sepoy and soldier. Do you want war or peace? If you wish for war the Government is prepared for it, and if you want peace, then obey my orders and open all your shops; else, I will shoot. For me the battlefield of France or Amritsar is the same. I am a military man and I will go straight. Neither shall I move to the right, nor to the left. Speak up, if you want war. In case there is to be peace, my order is to open all shops at once. You people talk against the Government, and persons educated in Germany and Bengal talk sedition. I shall report all these. Obey orders. I do not wish to have anything else. I have served in the military for over 30 years. I understand the Indian Sepoy and the Sikh people very well. You will have to observe peace; otherwise, the shops will be opened by force and by rifles. You must inform me of the *budmashes*. I will shoot them. Obey my orders and open shops. Speak up if you want war." The General was followed by Mr Miles Irving, the Deputy Commissioner. We cull two sentences from his speech:—"You have committed a bad act in killing the English. The revenge will be taken upon you and your children."

On the 15th, all the shops were opened. One would have thought that, with the retribution of the 13th, the speeches of the 14th and the opening of the shops, the ordinary civil rule would be resumed, but it was not to be. The revenge had not yet been fully taken. Martial Law was, therefore, proclaimed and what was true in fact became a fact in law. It remained in force upto the 9th June and the life of the people in Amritsar was made intolerable in a variety of ways:

1. The street in which Miss Sherwood was assaulted was set apart for flogging people and for making those who passed through it to crawl on their bellies.
2. All were made to *Salam*, in theory English officers only, but in practice every English man, on pain of being arrested and suffering indignities.
3. Flogging was administered publicly and otherwise, even for trivialities.
4. All the lawyers of the town were made special constables without cause, and made to work like ordinary coolies.
5. Indiscriminate arests were effected of persons, irrespective of status, and during detention they were subjected to humiliations, discomforts and indescribable tortures for the purposes of extorting confession or evidence, or for the purposes of merely humiliating them.
6. Special Tribunals were formed for trying offences, which resulted in gross injustice in the name of law, leaving the aggrieved parties without a right of appeal.

THE CRAWLING ORDER.

We shall now deal with what is called the crawling order. The lane in which the crawling took place is a narrow and thickly populated place, with double storey buildings on either side of it, and with numerous blind alleys shooting out of the lane and containing several houses. For the inhabitants of the lane, if they wanted to make any purchases or to go to the city, there was no option but to pass through some part of it, and therefore to crawl in and out. Sanitary or medical service could only be rendered on condition of crawling. The full length of the lane in which the order was enforced is about 150 yards. In the middle of it will be seen, on the plan hereto attached, an oblong marked *"Tiktiki"*, which was the specially erected flogging booth. The order remained in force for 8 days. Although General Dyer has called it "going on all fours,' and it has been called 'hand and knee order' by the press, the process consisted in the persons lying flatt on their bellies and crawling exactly like reptiles. Any lifting of the knees or bending thereof brought the rifle butts on the backs of the persons who were made to crawl. The whole motion had therefore to be performed by movement of the belly and the arms. The lane, like most Indian lanes, is dirty and full of the usual rubbish, not excluding grit. It is worthy of note that the order was only given verbally and was withdrawn after orders from superior authorities. This is General Dyer's reason for the order: "I felt women have been beaten. We look upon women as sacred. I searched in my brain for a suitable punishment for these awful cases. I did not know how to meet it. There was a little bit of accident in that. Now, when I visited the pickets, I went down and ordered a triangle to be erected. I felt the street ought to be looked upon as sacred; therefore, I posted pickets at both ends, and told them, no Indians are to be allowed to pass along here.' I then also said, 'if they had to pass they must go on all fours.' It never entered my brain that any sensible man, any sane man would under the circumstances voluntarily go through that street." The deliberateness or the depravity of the punishment cannot well be surpassed. Miss Sherwood was assaulted on the 10th and the order was promulgated on the 19th. It had to be obeyed by those who might never have seen Miss Sherwood. They might have, as the vast majority of the residents of Amritsar must have, deplored the cowardly assault on her. It was such men who had to undergo the punishment. It is difficult to charactorize a mind that invents and takes pleasure in inflicting a punishment, whose object is merely to degrade man's state. The pickets were posted from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., so, when Lord Hunter asked him what justification there was in passing an order which necessitated the inhabitants, lawfully residing, to crawl on all fours when they had to leave their houses, General Dyer replied:—"They could leave at all other times," *i.e.*, between the hours after 10 p.m. and before 6 a. m. (the hour 8 p.m. was changed to 10 p.m. on the 15th). The General forgot that another order operated against it, because nobody could be out after 10 p.m., and if he did, he was liable to be shot. Yet he was able to add in the same answer, "I do not think it caused very great inconvenience. If they had suffered a little, it would be no harm under martial law. They could get necessaries of life by other means. It could not be helped if they had to suffer a slight amount of inconvenience." "You will admit" said Lord Hunter, "during the period of turmoil, it is a difficult thing for peaceful citizens to give assistance in quelling the disturbances. Is it not just on that account that extreme remedy be confined to the mob, as distinguished from the law-abiding citizens" General Dyer answered "Yes, they were abstract law abiding citizens, but I think on that occasion I only thought of punishing the wicked."

Q.—But this street was not the street which was frequented by those who had beaten Miss Sherwood?

A.—No, but I had erected a platform there in the middle of the street and thought, when I got these men who had beaten her, I would lash them down. I meant to lash them.

(To be continued.)

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

The Prize Distribution Ceremoney of the schools run by the Bombay Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, was held yesterday at the Prarthana Mundir Hall Sir George Carmichael presiding. There was a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. Lady Carmichael gave away the prizes.

BOM CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, when consideration was resumed of the Committee's report regarding the question of including additional areas into the limits of the city of Bombay. The discussion had not been concluded when the Corporation adjourned till to-night.

The Corporation also elected the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta (28 votes); the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna (27 votes), as their two representatives on the Port Trust Board.

Official and Personal.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., to be Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O., C.I.E., reverted as Superintendent of Police.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd opened the Kohinoor Mills Workmen's Institute at Dadar this afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was the guest of the members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana at an "At Home" on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. J. L. Maffey, and Mr. Armitage Smith have arrival at Government House.

PREMIER'S CHALLENGE

TAKEN UP BY MR. ASQUITH.

OPPOSITION TO FUSION PROGRAMME

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 2 a.m. March 26.

Keen interest was taken in the speech which Mr. Asquith made at the National Liberal Club this afternoon, owing to the expectation that he would reply to Mr. Lloyd George's appeal for closer co-operation between Liberals and Unionists.

Mr. Asquith said that the Premier's challenge ought to be taken up immediately. Fusion was being watered down into "closer co-operation." The real point was whether they were going to respond to the Premier's invitation. Since Labour was hostile and since Independent Liberalism intended to remain independent, were they going link up with the Tory organisations, which were only organisations satisfying Mr. Lloyd George's definitions and likely to satisfy his needs? Why should they? Why should Liberals abdicate their primary functions as a great historic party? He was of the opinion that nothing more would be seen of the anti-dumping Bill and declared that Government's Irish Bill did not seek to amend but to repeat the Home Rule Act substitute for it a fantastic scheme which was a travesty of Self-Government. Liberals were asked to agree to the fusion, owing to the new peril, vulgarly called Bolshevism. He denied that there was any antithesis between Liberalism and Labour.

Labour owed everything to Liberalism and there were many roads they could travel side by side. The Premier's appeal was on the lines of a class cleavage and was most mischievous. Free Liberals were not going to be tied to Tory chariot wheels. They were going to retain, preach and practise their principles. (Cheers).

THE DUBLIN FRACAS.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd. midnight, March, 25.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. T. P. O'Connor with regard to the fracas in Dublin on the 22nd instant Mr. MacPherson stated that Dublin was now quiet. A Military Court of Inquiry would be held. There was no evidence that the deaths of the civilians were due to the Military.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. MacPherson said that he had no information that a armoured car had turned up and used a machinegun.

Mr. MacVeigh pointed out that the Commander in Cork has stated that he was not aware of the murder, when he went to the Lord Mayor's house, thus contradicting Mr. MacPherson's statement in the House of Commons on the 22nd that the military went to the House in order to trace the murderers.

Mr. MacPherson replied that he was asked to justify the action of the military and he did so in the only possible inferential way, believing his statement to be true.

BERLIN IN STATE OF SIEGE.

IMPERIAL PRESIDENT'S DECREES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd. midnight, March 26.

Hamburg.—The troops have been disarmed without bloodshed. The sailors have hoisted the White flag on the cruisers Schwarzburg and Wittelsbach.

Berlin.—The decrees issued by the Imperial President proclaim that Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg are in a state of siege. The police are empowered to search motor cars, and persons bearing arms without authorisation will be shot on the spot. Extraordinay Courts Martial have been established.

CONGRESS AND REFORM RULES.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY TO SIR W. MARRIS.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, March 25.

In response to the letter of the Hon. Sir William Marris, Reforms Commissioner, inviting suggestions and criticisms of draft copy of the rules to be made under the Reform Scheme which are now being considered by the Advisory Committee, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has replied to Sir William Marris, drawing pointed attention to the fact that in view of heavy Council work, no member can conscientiously express his considered views on the proposed rules within the short period of two or three within the short period of two or three days allotted to enable suggestions and criticisms to be placed before the Advisory Committee and taken into consideration by them. Mr. Patel has further point'ed out how the suggestions sent in by a later date would be of no utility, excepting that they might be forwarded by the Government of India to the Joint Committee and requested that he might be permitted to place the draft Rules before the All-India Congress Committee and forward the considered views of the Committee in place of his own personal suggestions and protesting once again against the policy of the Government of India in not taking the Congress representatives into their confidence.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Delhi on Wednesday night on a visit to the Frontier.

The Crown Prince of Rumania is expected to arrive on April 6th on a month's tour in India.

GERMAN REVOLT.

GRAVE SITUATION.

ESSEN IN HANDS OF COMMUNISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 25.

BERLIN.—The Communists have captured Essen after two days' violent fighting. It is estimated that three hundred have been killed.

The situation in Germany is unquestionably grave although much remains obscure and chaotic. The Communists are urging the workers to continue the strike relentlessly against the Government and many quarters in Berlin predict the formation of a Communist Government in a few days.

Meanwhile it appears that the Bauer-Ebert Government has not returned to Berlin and the capital is at present without a leader.

Fighting continues at Leipzig. A military aeroplane bombed the city and a second plane was shot down by the Communists.

Up to the present Kilmarnock and his staff in Berlin are safe but the Embassy has been without flour and lighting for two days. Yesterday a bomb exploded outside the Embassy.

It is reported that the flight of Ludendorff is apparently a sequel to Bauer's denunciation in the National assembly declaring that Ludendorff was one of the wire-pullers of the revolution and proclaiming his intention to mete out stern punishment.

GENERAL STRIKE ENDS.

FAR-REACHING CONCESSIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 25.

Berlin.—The general strike has ended. The workers' demands have been accepted by the Government which is making far-reaching concessions.

REPORT OF DISARMING COMMUNISTS DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 25.

The War Office issues a denial to the story that a thousand armed Communists had been driven into the occupied territory and had been disarmed by the British.

LABOUR DEMANDS TO GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 25.

BERLIN.—The Federation of Labour in which all the political parties are represented has submitted to the Government their demands including punishment of the Kapp supporters, organised labour to take charge of the armed agencies for the maintenance of law and order, socialisation of coal and copper mines and retirement of Noske.

REPORTED BOLSHEVIK SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 25.

A Bolshevist wireless message claims the occupation of Ekaterinodar.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER!

PROMINENT SINN FEINER SHOT DEAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 25.

A band of armed and masked men broke into the residence of the Lord Mayor of Cork and shot him dead with a revolver at one o'clock, on the morning of March 20th. The men then decamped in a motor-car.

CALLED OUT TO LANDING AND SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 25.

The deceased, Alderman MacCurtain, was in his bedroom when the raiders entered. They called him out to the landing and fired two shots from a revolver both of which took effect in the chest. Mr. MacCurtain died in a few minutes. It is stated that Mr. MacCurtain was a prominent Sinn Feiner and that he was interned after the Easter Week rebellion.

MR. O'CONNOR ON MR. MACPHERSON'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. T. P. O'Connor adverting to his statement reflecting upon the soldiers searching the Lord Mayor of Cork's house said that Mr. Macpherson's subsequent explanation had disposed of his remarks and the explanation, moreover, did the officer concerned great credit.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ARMY

DEBATE ON ESTIMATES.

GERMAN AFFAIR CAUSE ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 25.

In the House of Commons during the Committee Stage of the Army Estimates several speakers strongly advocated the establishment of a joint imperial general staff to deal with matters relating to the defence of the Empire.

Major Ormsby-Gore suggested that in view of our new commitments under the League of Nations we ought to have new organisations under the War Office for the purpose of advising and preparing for the defence of the new territories.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that the Committee for Imperial Defence was a great instrument, whereby the Prime Minister asserted his views and exercised responsibility over the whole field of military politics. The Committee for Imperial Defence would certainly endure, but it would be a mistake to suppose that any committee could breach the gulf between the services. If the gulf were to be breached between the Army and the Navy, it could only be by building up over a number of years a breed or brand of officers trained in a common Staff College, where they would acquire a common body of doctrine dealing with the study of the war. As the whole development of such a body of officers was far more urgent than any question of uniting the ministries under one head, he intimated that so far as the War Office was concerned they would push forward the idea of a joint staff with a joint Staff College with the utmost energy. Mr. Churchill said that the situation in the Middle East was very anxious, but up to the present it had not been so formidable in practice as it had seemed in prospect. Nevertheless the situation was acute.

ANXIETY FOR MESPOT.

As regards Mesopotamia there were three causes for anxiety. Firstly, there was the Turkish Nationalist movement under Mustapha Kemal; secondly, there were the Arabs who had been disturbed by the occupation of Syria and who were now inclined for the first time in many ways to make a common cause with the Turkish Nationalists; and, thirdly, there were the Bolsheviks. The destruction of the anti-Bolshevik forces was proceeding to a very marked extent and very soon Bolshevik military power would extend over the whole of those great regions north of the Caucasus and beyond the Caspian, quite unchecked by any Russian force.

With the fall of the Caspian Sea which must occur when the ice of the Volga had melted and the Bolsheviks could descend the river, the Bolsheviks would be in close touch with the doubtful Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Georgia and also with the hostile forces under Mustapha Kemal. On military grounds this junction would be formidable. He thought it probable that the Bolsheviks would use their advantage to spread their propaganda as widely as possible rather than to follow it up in a strictly military sense.

POSITION IN MIDDLE EAST.

It was therefore obvious that the whole position in the Middle East was causing great anxiety and required the maintenance of strong forces there. He hoped, however, that it would be possible to effect economy in that theatre in the course of a year by holding Mesopotamia primarily through the agency of air rather than by military forces. We could not continue holding the country by spending fifteen to twenty million a year on it. He did not see why British statecraft should be bankrupt in Mesopotamia when it was so successful in other parts. He instanced Sudan, where there was only one white battalion, while in the whole of West Africa there was not a single white battalion.

He was not prepared to propose that we should march about Mesopotamia holding the people down by military force, nor had he ever pretended that when we received the mandate we should immediately occupy and dominate every square mile of the country on the first day. Other methods would have to be devised if we were to continue to keep Mesopotamia. He instanced the process in West Africa where British political influence had gradually permeated the whole country and had brought great areas under successful control. That was the line on which they were working now as regards Mesopotamia.

GERMAN SITUATION.

Referring to Germany, Mr. Churchill said the state of affairs there was causing the greatest anxiety. From the military standpoint it ought to be the policy of the Government by all means in its power to enable the moderate German Government to maintain itself as a living entity and under its aegis and under its organisation to enable the productive activities and prosperity of the German people to revive.

Mr. Churchill said that the question of battle-clasps was being investigated. He expressed the opinion that ten named battle clasps ought to cover the war in France and two or three for other theatres. They had to deal with 6 or 7 million medals. He could not undertake that the medals should be kept back until the clasps were completed.

U.S. & PEACE TREATY.

SENATE REFUSES RATIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 25.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate to-day rejected the Treaty Ratification resolution upon the necessary two-thirds majority not being obtained. The voting was 49 for, and 35 against ratification. Afterwards a resolution was adopted returning the Treaty to the President intimating the Senate's refusal to ratify. Preparatory to the final vote on the ratification of the treaty the Senate adopted a modified preamble not requiring are affirmative acceptance of the reservations by the Entente.

BUNKER COAL.

PRICE TO BE REDUCED FROM APRIL 1

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 25.

"The Times" states that the South Wales collieries have agreed to supply bunker coal for shipping at substantially lower rates of prices approximating an average reduction of forty shillings per ton. The ruling price in the port of London, namely, 155 shillings is likely to be reduced correspondingly. The reductions commence on April 1st and are applicable to all shipping.

U.S. FOREIGN LOANS.

NO COMPOUNDING OF INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 25.

Washington.—Mr. Davis, who is in charge of the Government's foreign loans declares that the Treasury is opposed to compounding the interest on the foreign loans. It is expected that the return on the allied loans will be approximately 4.26 per cent.

INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM.

PAPER READ BY SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 25.

At the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, Lord Chalmers presiding, Sir William Meyer read a paper on the Indian currency system. He declared that the Currency Committee's report provided the best policy possible at present, but he expressed the opinion that the Committee's decision with regard to the gold standard reserve was not altogether satisfactory in view of the fact that under the Committee's proposals the metallic portion of the note circulation, though it was desirable in order to stimulate public confidence that a material portion of the gold standard reserve should be gold.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Findlay Shirras emphasised the advantages India gained by being linked to gold instead of sterling. He suggested that banks and selected treasuries might sell on behalf of the Government small amounts of gold, say twenty or twenty-five tolas, so that the middle-class Indian might be enabled to purchase at a fair price. He paid a tribute to Sir William Meyer's services to India during the war.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 25.

The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the Lincolnshire Handicap to be run on March 24th:—

Scatwell	Whalley.
Roideur	Carslake.
Richgift	Box.
Royal Backs	Jameson.
Sir Berkeley	Donoghue.
Golden Fleece	Slade.
Bruff Bridge	Lane.
Violoncello	Hulme.
Knight of Blyth	W. Bullock.
Ugly Duckling	Scourse.
Paragua	W. Balding.
Milton	Ledsou
Dancgelt	Colling.
Bromio	Black.
Homefire	Garnett.
Furious	Robbins.
Monteith	Brennan.
Birdsnest	Speck.
Roihero	Grickmere.
Gipsy Lad	Weston.
Flowerbed	A. Balding.
Athletic	Morgan
Ampie	Leach.
Thermogene	——
Damadi	——
Cylgar	Wragg.
Wilkin	Ringstead.
Sanitarium	Robertson
Chamarm	——
Siwa	A. Smyth
St. Mirac	——
Lady Cr[illegible]e	Elliot

LATEST BETTING.

The following is the latest betting for Lincolnshire:—Eight to one against Sir Berkeley; 9/1 Bruff Bridge and Monteith; 100/8 Ugly Duckling; 100/6 Scatwell, Royal Bucks and Violencello; 18/1 Paragua; 20/1 Danegelt; 25/1 Ample; 28/1 Dromio.

Chamarin has been scratched.

TO-DAY'S "GRAND NATIONAL"

INCIDENTS OF INTEREST.

The most successful owner in quest of Liverpool honours during recent years was the late Sir C. Assheton-Smith, who won the "National" on three occasions—with Cloister in 1893, Jerry M. in 1912, and Covertcoat a year later. Captain Machell also recorded three triumphs with Disturbance, Reugny, and Regal. The last named was ridden by "Joe" Cannon, the present-day Newmarket-trainer.

The weight carried last year by Poethlyn (12st 7lb) has been successfully shouldered by only three other horses, viz., Cloister, Manifesto, and Jerry M. Cloister had run second to Come Away and Father O'Flynn in the two previous years, while Jerry M. had previously filled second place behind Jenkinstown.

One of the most remarkable "Liverpool" horses was Manifesto who besides winning the "National" twice was third on three occasions fourth once, ninth once, while once he fell. Manifesto was ridden by Kavanagh when he won in 1897 while Williamson was the successful pilot two years later.

Some years prior to his "National" victory, in 1884, Voluptuary had taken part in the Derby, in which, moreover, he had run prominently. Later he "performed" in drama, taking part in the face scene in "The Prodigal Daughter" at Drury Lane. Voluptuary was ridden at Liverpool by the recently-deceased Mr. E. P. Wilson.

The record in the matter of successful mounts in the "National" is held by George Stevens, who rode the winner no fewer than five times. In the course of his long career Stevens sustained remarkably few mishaps, yet met his end as the result of a fall from a cob.

Another professional who met with more than ordinary success at Aintree was Arthur Nightingall. Arthur was on the back of three "National" winners—Ilex, Why Not, and Grudon. P. Woodland has only to win again to equal Nightingall's record though Piggott has won a "real" National and a war substitute.

The late King Edward won the Grand National on one occasion—in 1900, with Ambush II. The winner was ridden by Anthony, who now trains at the Curragh. This was King Edward's lucky year, inasmuch as he subsequently won the Two Thousand, Derby and St. Leger with Diamond Jubilee.

There have been several surprise results in the "National" but few greater than that of twelve years ago, when Rubio beat Mattie Macgregor and numerous others. Rubio, who started at 66 to 1 against, was American bred, and in his earlier days was in harness.

The course is 646 yards from the start to the first fence, and there is a run in of 464 yards. Fourteen of the jumps are taken twice, but the fifteenth and sixteenth are jumped only once. Two journeys are made round the course the full distance being 4 miles 856 yards, a few yards more or less, "Beecher's Brook" is a noted "fence" and the great water jump, 5ft. 6in. wide being the sixteenth jump is an important obstacle.

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Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
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Methylene Green B Paste
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Acid Magenta F
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Ad Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

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Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RR, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

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Congo Red
Diaramine Fast Yellow T
Paramine Black B Extra
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Paramine Direct B Conc 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G
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Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
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Union Colours

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Union Orange Brown B

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

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Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
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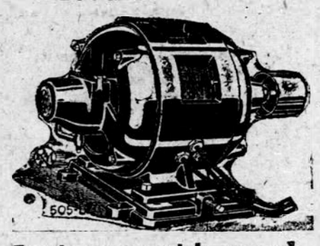

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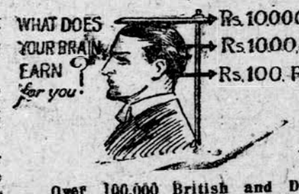

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ALLEGED FORCED LABOUR IN DAHOD.

"A MODERN SLAVERY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the following in your daily?

I have received a complaint from Dahod District Panchmahals-Gujerat that the poor Bhils of that place are impressed into forced labour without any remuneration for guarding railway wagons within a distance of twenty miles. The male members being all thus forcibly taken away for the above purpose, their homes and hearths remain unguarded, with the result that robbers and highwaymen come and rob their helpless families of their cattle. The complaint goes on further to say that the District Magistrate had orally threatened the leading citizens of Dahod that if the thefts on moving railway trains were not stopped by them within a short time, he would impose on the town punitive police. The whole town is owing to this in a state of panic.

Now I ask: are the citizens to be punished with the imposition of the punitive police, because they fail to arrest the robbers and to stop thefts for ever? What is their crime? If the Government and Railway Police with all the power they possess and can command at any time, cannot arrest or prevent such crimes, how does the District Magistrate expect the unarmed citizens to succeed in the task? It indeed surpasses my comprehension as to where lay the necessity for holding out the above threat to the citizens.

On behalf of the poor Bhils who have from time immemorial been used by officials as their born slaves, I appeal to the leading publicists to see that they are released from the modern slavery of forced labour! They have none to champion their cause. This is not the first time when the depressed illiterate masses of India have been impressed into forced labour.

On receipt of further information I shall go to investigate the matter on the spot.—Yours, etc.,

GOVINDANAND.

The Vendanta Ashram,
Girgaum, March 22.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

PERMANENT COMMISSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Selection Board which is interviewing temporary Indian Medical Service Officers who have applied for permanent commissions, in the Indian Medical Service has held several sessions during winter. Officers were recalled for interview from garrisons in Mesopotamia, Egypt, East Persia and the Black Sea. A list of officers who have been recommended for permanent Commissions is now being sent to the Secretary of State for India who will make the appointments. Sanction has already been received for the grant of permanent Commissions to 9 Europeans and a further batch of permanent Commissions will be announced in the near future.

BUCKINGHAM AND CARNATIC MILLS.

STRIKERS STILL OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 24.

The strikers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills are still on strike. It is understood Mr. Arundale interviewed His Excellency but the result is not known. Mr. G. E. Paddison, Commissioner for Lahore, addressed the strikers and said that if they promised to resume work, he would explain to them the awards of the Court of Enquiry. The men, however, refused to commit themselves and Mr. Paddison consequently withdrew.

Mr. H. B. Braik, Additional Secretary, Home Department, Government of India proceeds Home on four and a half months' leave.

Fifty-five acres of garden land adjoining the site of the new University, Rangoon, are being acquired by Government as sites for officials' residences. The area is close to the Victoria lakes and will provide for a large number of bungalows.

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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Sukkur, Larkana and Dharwar districts. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition except in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier and the Nawabshah districts where they were slightly damaged by frost. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. The picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Gujarat, the West Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar districts, in the Cutch State and in the Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha Agencies. Lands are being prepared for next season. The supply of fodder was adequate. Water-supply was generally sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly rose in two districts, fell in eight districts and were generally steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal:- Sind 46 to 62; Gujarat 20 to 61; Konkan 47 to 61; Deccan 38 to 58; Karnatak 47 to 71.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, March 25.)

With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. W. Pryde to be Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation.

Under the provisions of Government Circular No. 3233, dated the 29th May, 1893, the Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Kanara Sessions Division, under Section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. J. W. Bennett to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. D. MacDonald proceeding on leave.

Mr. I. C. Boyd, on return from leave, to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, on return from leave, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police in Sind, pending further orders.

Mr. A. H. Gordon, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of police, Panch Mahals.

Mr. M. A. O'Gorman to act as District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, from the date he receives charge from Mr. E. E. Turner till relieved by Mr. A. H. Gordon.

be Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Rao Saheb Malaya Ganpat.

Rao Saheb Malaya Ganpat to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. K. V. Shinde, pending further orders.

Mr. Krishnaji Vithal Shinde to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji.

Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. J. W. Bennett, appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. John D'Sylva to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, vice Mr. B. A. Dubois, pending further orders.

Mr. B. A. Dubois on relief by Mr. E. E. Turner to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. W. Orr.

Mr. W. Orr to act as Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. W. Sloane, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Bapu Ramchandra Apte to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Mr. Pandurang Sadashiv Pagnis, deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. Dhirajlal Chunilal Desai to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. M. A. O'Gorman transferred.

Mr. B. A. Dubois to act as Disrtict Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. H. B. Kidd till relieved by Mr. E. E. Turner.

The services of Major S. W. Jones, O.B.E., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. S. F. Ellis proceeded on leave.

Rao Bahadur Bhimji Balaji Gudi to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, from the date he took over charge from Mr. S. F. Ellis, till relieved by Mr. A. C. J. Bailey.

Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Nuruddin Miyan, on return from leave, to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

Mr. Mangesh Wasudev Nabar, on relief, to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. Shapurji Darashah.

Mr. Shapurji Darasha, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Khan Saheb Abdul Rashid Khan.

Mr. Dhanjishah Nowroji Bharucha to act as Asistant Collector of Salt and Excise and to do duty as Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, vice Mr. Maneklal Lallubhai proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Gajanan Sakharam Gupte, L.C.E., to act as Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office.

Mr. N. G. Damle to act as Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, and to do duty as Special Deputy Collector for the preparation of a Survey Register for the Town and Island of Bombay, vice Mr. G. S. Gupte, L.C.E.

Mr. Raghunath Hari Lele to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., proceeding on special duty.

Mr. Ramchandra Shesho Katgeri to be District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Raghunath Narsinh Pandit to continue to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, pending further orders.

Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole to do duty as Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, vice Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia.

Mr. Anant Laxman Deshmukh to act temporarily as Deputy Collector, Bombay, vice Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole.

Mr. Shapurji Nasarvanji Jamshedji Ratnagar, on reversion to British Service, to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Northern Circle.

Mr. Mahadev Narayan Hulyal to act as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. Gurusiddaya Adiveya Hiremath, proceeding on leave

Mr. Mir Chiraguddin Gayasuddin Kazi to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. Vishau Govind Mahajani proceeding on leave.

Major A. N. Thomas, M.B., D.S.O., I.M.S., to be sub. pro tem. Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments during the first three months of the privilege leave granted to Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., and thereafter to be Secretary to Government in these Departments.

Mr. Edalji Jamshedji Unvala to act temporarily as Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, from the date he receives charge from Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. J. C. Ker. I.C.S.

Mr. Mahomed Valibhai Merchant to act, in addition to his own duties, as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. Edalji Jamshedji Unvala.

Mr. A. E. Sharpe, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Poona Water Works District, vice Mr. Collett or until further orders.

Mr. C. B. Pooley, Executive Engineer, is granted, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India Finance Department letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February, 1919, privilege leave for six months with effect from the 15th May, 1920, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. C. G. Hawes, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., M.C., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, vice Mr. Pooley or until further orders.

Mr. Gavrishankar Dullabji Daftary, B.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals, vice Mr. Nazareth or until further orders.

On return from leave, Mr. Gajanan Sadashiv Joshi, B.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Kolaba District, vice Mr. Haines or until further orders.

Mr. Manockjee J. M. Cursetjee, B.Sc., A.M.C., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals District, vice Mr. MacArthur or until further orders.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
.. 6 .. .. Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
.. 9 .. .. Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
.. 12 .. .. Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of [Bengal/Bombay/Madras] out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

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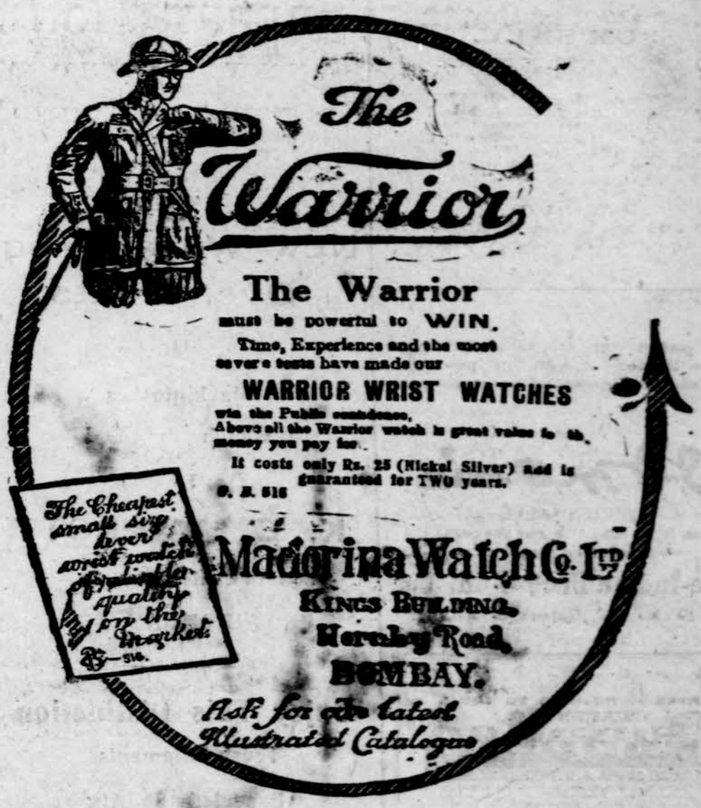
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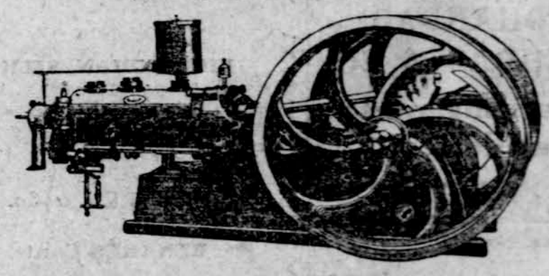

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